

# Maclean's

Canada's Weekly Newsmagazine

November 29, 1999



**COMEDIAN  
TOM GREEN**  
He is shocking,  
shameless —  
and hot, hot, hot

## TEEN CRIME

The gang mentality behind  
a Toronto murder

# JESUS AT 2000



Christianity struggles to reinvent itself for  
the next millennium

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From the  
**Editor**

## A move to American-style hospitals?

The gesture was extraordinary: in the stately ballroom of Government House last week, the Governor General hugged an author. It was Adrienne Clarkson's special tribute to ailing Max Klein, who was receiving the GG's English fiction prize for the masterful *Disobedient* and *After Barker* in the day. Clarkson had stirred controversy with a tribute to Mideast leader Yasir Arafat, targeted for treason in 1885 after the Northwest Rebellion.

It was a week when precedents fell by the wayside. In Alberta, Premier Ralph Klein appeared to overturn a pillar of the health-care system when he announced plans to expand the sale of private clinics. "We can lose medicine providers," pronounced federal NDP Leader Alexa McDonough.

That was a heavy judgment. Klein has a position. He made a wealthy province where the queues for hospital treatment are growing, where the major amounts in beds are eliminated and the level of care deteriorates. His proposed solution, allowing official health institutions to contract with private institutions to do surgery paid for directly by the province, on the mere basis as fees are



Klein, growing queues for treatment

covered now by medicine in public institutions. No problem there.

The move also is a response to agitation from HRG Health Resource Group Inc., of Calgary, to turn its existing day-surgery clinic into an in-patient facility for operations such as hip replacements. HRG argues it can reduce waiting lists for major procedures if it takes in patients for more than the day. Tidily, HRG is housed in the former Salvation Army Grace Hospital, closed after federal cutbacks caused a wave of

reductions in provincial spending on health. There is, of course, the potential that health care in Alberta will slide down the slippery slope. Profit-driven corporations could attempt to lure patients into more sophisticated procedures, not covered by medicine, for extra fees. And the incomes of doctors working in select private hospitals could soar because of the influx of patients.

Klein, however, vows to adhere to the terms of the Canada Health Act. No Albertans will pay for medically necessary surgery and no one will be able to queue jump and pay directly for service. "There will not be any American-style, for-profit private hospitals allowed to operate in this province," says Health Minister Halvor Jonson.

That vow, certainly, is one Ottawa will closely monitor. Health Minister Allan Rock has served notice he will not tolerate any breach of the national health act. It is up to Klein now to prove that his brand new team is a better way

*Robert Lewis*

## Newsroom Notes Defending the faith

Maclean's Senior Writer D'Arcy Jenish, who wrote this week's cover story, grew up a fish-on-Friday Catholic when men was said in Latin and parish priests could be frighteningly discursive. After a period away from the church, he is gradually being drawn back. "I have never been able to abandon the faith entirely," Jenish says, "and having children made



Jenish (left), D'Arcy's daughter

me take another look at it. We had all three of them baptized, enrolled them in Catholic schools and tried to instill in them the rudiments of Catholicism."

Remembering this week's cover story, Jenish spent more time in church on a single Sunday than he had in some years. On that day, he attended United, evangelical and Catholic services, and interviewed an Anglican priest. "The story gave me the opportunity to talk to Christians from coast to coast," he says. "I was impressed with their commitment and their articulate defence of a faith that is often seen as quaint in today's world." His story, edited by Life Editor James Deacon, begins on page 60.

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# The Mail

## Universities

**My friends** and I were pleased to see our school, the University of Guelph, come out on top in the Comprehensive university category ("The winners," *Cover*, Nov. 15). I felt a certain joy when I realized I could now tell my folks that I made the right choice in moving 300 km from Windsor to attend Guelph. One thing that I've noticed is sadly overlooked in the rankings due to the difficulty of its measurement is the interaction between faculty and undergraduate students. I came into university fearing the words of professors who are only concerned with research, teach straight out of the text and are incapable of explaining what they mean. I have experienced none of that at Guelph. That's one of the things that made me say I saw it coming, when Guelph was ranked number 1.

Darlene Graham, Guelph, Ont.

**As a student** attending Mount Allison University, I wish to express my disappointment in the number 1 ranking bestowed upon the school for the eighth consecutive year. Although the benefits of an education received here in such a close-knit community are many, I believe that *Maclean's* has underestimated the negative impact of several events over



the past year. The faculty strike cancelled three weeks of classes, widened the distance between administration and faculty, and left students wondering whether the school really cared about them at all. In my opinion, the *Maclean's* university rankings have helped shift the focus of this school's administration away from its current students and towards the recruitment of future classes.

John Gaulty, Essexville, N.B.

**As someone** who spent 60 years teaching at the University of Toronto—now retired—naturally I'm pleased to see the school stand so highly in your annual ranking. But your criteria don't cover everything that matters. At Toronto, though you might not guess it from the calculatively "diverse" focus shown swirling in the university's glossy publications, some department faculties are not very open to women and non-whites. That does not fit well with my definition of a "great" university.

Jay Macpherson, Toronto

**I am among** the thousands of individuals who have the privilege of living in the most beautiful city in this country—Saskatoon, the "city of bridges." The University of Saskatchewan ranked 14th out of 15 universities in the Medical-Doctoral category. This university, which is built like a castle and has a strong reputation for excellent programs, does not receive the recognition it deserves. I am a fourth-year commerce student and my goal is not to leave Saskatchewan and go on to Alberta or Ontario where "all the pigs are." The benefits of living in Saskatoon only add to the positives of going to school here. The cost of living is reasonable. Where

## Healthy competition

**I very much agree** with Ross Lister's view in his column "The six midgets can job" (*Nov. 8*). Little is done to protect Canadian citizens' interests. Soon we will have one department more than, one airline company, one bank, one bookstore chain, etc., because few politicians or bureaucrats will stand up for consumers and say, hey, wait a minute, if we join these two companies they will have a monopoly. Who benefits from a monopoly? Not the consumers. The consumers have been let down by the competition because, which appears to rubber-stamp anything any major company wants to do unless people raise a stink about it, as with the banks. Competition? Novel concept and rare in Canada. We need to open doors, not shut them when it comes to competition.

Monique MacDougall, Calgary

**else can a student** pay only \$210 rent in a shared apartment, and feel safe walking home at 4 o'clock in the morning and not worry about being attacked? Students from the university are recruited by some of the top companies in the world, and many of us will be the leaders of the future. The universities in this Prairie province deserve proper recognition.

Rita Stewart, Saskatoon

## Software and morals

**Your article** on the underground Internet had one very interesting statistic: pirated business software in Canada is estimated to be 40 per cent compared with 25 per cent in the United States ("Beware the Internet underground," *Cover*, Nov. 8). Does this have to do with Canada's higher tax burden vis-à-vis the States? Are Canadians more likely to steal to make ends meet? At least we have lots of social programs but, alas, no morals.

Andy Kallishbach, Ancaster, Ont.

**Your article** attacks of file-sharing and piracy. I am not a consumer of pornography or pirated software, but

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it's painfully obvious that the Internet, the World Wide Web position at least, is full of pornographic sites and pirated software. There are good, legitimate sites on the Web, too, but the real money has been made from porn. If Microsoft or Netscape had come up with a faster way to download files, your report probably would have been more celebratory in nature. Hoffman, an unknown, discovered a file transfer accelerator and some of its clients have been of a shady nature. So what? The legitimate sites will follow. Universities will be thrilled with the idea of speeding data transfer, auto stations will enjoy richer broadcasts on the Net, and Hotline will improve. As long as it isn't obscene by your magazine.

R. C. Boudreau, Edmonton

## In defence of Bill Reid

I am shocked by the scurrilous article about Haida artist Bill Reid ("Trade secrets," Cover, Oct. 18). Reid was truly a renaissance man, a fine writer and public speaker, a superb golfer and environmentalist and a great sculptor-career

whose powerful like is unmistakable in the message of Haida carvers and totemists that he has left behind as a national heritage. All covered with that sense of quality, delightful humour. The appreciation who marries high standards were lucky to be trained in his studio, and are now among Canada's leading artists.

Beth Liguori, Gordon Bay, B.C.

## 'Infamous criminal'

It is nice to know that male chauvinism is alive and well and living at Maclean's. Your description of Kala Hemmika is a case in point. "A killer turns to the courts," Canada News, Nov. 15). Her role in the sex slayings of two innocent teenage girls is well known and on tape. She should be regarded as an infamous Canadian criminal in her own right. Your description of her is then a little misleading: "The former wife of convicted sex killer Paul Bernardo." Give her due. She herself is a man worthy of scorn and not just by association to her bad choice of mate.

Robert Graham, Austin, Ont.

dissected thing outside of a lab. One thing I know is, the more you look something up into little pieces, the harder it is to recognize what it came from."

Larvin White, Haida elder and wife of a carver. How can he answer? Why ask on him now? He was a genius. Haida art is very demanding. How hard it must have been for him to be unable to do the kind of work he still had to do. The media have been very cruel to native people, and this is just one part of it.

Diane Brown, a Haida language teacher from the Queen Charlotte Islands: "I'm sure he had many inner conflicts. I thought the more the inner conflicts angrier, the more beautiful the art became."

Jim Hunt, a Haida artist and Reid's son-in-law: "I held him in a light equivalent to God."

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## Shawn Green

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## Douglas Furtado

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deely shows that a health promotion approach can help us to understand the factors that contribute to the health of individuals and communities, and, on the other hand, to understand the factors that contribute to disease and illness. Knowledge of the problems is key

to moving forward to becoming a healthier Canadian population, but so is the commitment of resources. It was discouraged by federal Health Minister Allan Rock's incoherent concern about financial investment in health promotion. When he says, "What I want to

stress is I'm not suggesting taking money from where it's needed in health care and diverting it into promotion," he is really supporting the traditional belief held by many, including health professionals, that health promotion is an "add-on" to the health-care system, and is not an essential component in the health-care continuum.

Faye Skrupny, Colorado Springs, Colo.

We here in Saskatoon have long known that we are one of the best places to live in Canada, but this has been a well-kept secret. With ratings of second, third and fifth best in the published charts in your Health Report, this belief is reinforced. Thank-you for not commissioning us in the body of your report so that less-observant people will not flood in from less-healthy locales and disrupt our peace. After visiting Vancouver, Toronto and Calgary I return each time to lovely, lively, healthy Saskatoon and count my blessings that the powers that be tend to ignore us.

Robert Caswell, Saskatoon

## Millennial challenge

"Where will you be at midnight?" ("Millennium countdown," Cover, Nov. 11). Who cares? Yes, the millennium is a cause for celebration, but not because it falls on a certain hour on a certain day. The real reason is because it is a time for humanity to reflect on its triumphs and its failures. Our greatest triumph has been our survival in spite of our inhumanity. Our greatest failure has been the unwillingness of the gifted, the privileged, the rich and the powerful to share with those who have been less fortunate and those who have been disenfranchised. Why do we continue to see on the silver screen a constant barrage of malnourished and starving children thousands of miles from our homes? How long can we continue to live without making a collective, concerned and earnest effort to improve the world? So if any citizens: Let's get this millennium bag out of our systems, because we've got some work to do. If that other bag—the Y2K one—should send us all up in flames, we will deserve it.

Sean P. Hamilton, St. John's, Nfld.

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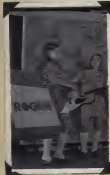
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Canada's Weekly Newsweek

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Canada's Golden Decade*.

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## The Mail

## Notes

Edited by Tanya Davies

## Fighting on for Kristen and Leslie

**Recently granted** legal aid, convicted sex-killer Paul Bernardo has hired four lawyers and launched a bid for freedom. His argument: that the judge at his 1995 trial failed to instruct the jury that his former wife, Kelli Harnolia, may have been the one to actually kill the abducted and tortured teenagers Kristen French and Leslie Mahaffy. A minor point, some may say. A technical bit of law, his lawyers will argue. But for the families of the two victims and their lawyer, Tim Danson, that is nothing less than a massive affront to human dignity. "For someone I can't explain, there is a personal bond between myself and Kristen and Leslie," says Danson. "I will defend them like I would my own children."

Suddenly, there are three sets of lawyers interested in the videotapes of the assaults in the defence of their clients: Bernardo's team and those for writer Stephen Williams (who is accused of violating the ban on using the tapes to write his book) and for former Bernardo solicitor Ken Murray (who will be tried for withholding them for 17 months). For the victims' families, "it's like being right back in 1995 again," says Danson. "You can feel the intensity of their pain." Adding to the pain is the cost of the legal barrage.

Danson is a nut-bird: the son of former Liberal cabinet minister Barney Danson, he is a corporate lawyer who likes to tilt



Danson, vowing to 'defend them like I would my own children'

at the occasional windmill. In the 1980s, his cause was Sunday shopping in Ontario. In the 1990s, he has championed two high-profile cases of victims of violent crime: French and Mahaffy, and 11-year-old Christopher Stephenson, who was killed by a violent pedophile on parole. Danson says he has told the Frenchs and the Mahaffys "not to worry about the money. But it's bothering them. They're such decent people." Danson can't see why the courts might run over the sequestered tapes—there is plenty of graphic testimony available. But he doesn't want to take chances. His claim was to meet Justice Minister Anne McLellan to ask the legislated destruction of the tapes. If there is going to be a fight, they were it also in the court of public opinion.

## Best-Sellers

Fiction	POSITION LAST WEEK	Nonfiction	POSITION LAST WEEK
1. <b>A DIVER INTO DARKNESS</b> (2)	1	1. <b>THE FEAR FACTORY</b> (2)	1
2. <b>THE MAN IN THE IRON LUNGS</b> (3)	2	2. <b>THE MAN IN THE IRON LUNGS</b> (3)	2
3. <b>THE MAN IN THE IRON LUNGS</b> (3)	3	3. <b>THE MAN IN THE IRON LUNGS</b> (3)	3
4. <b>THE MAN IN THE IRON LUNGS</b> (3)	4	4. <b>THE MAN IN THE IRON LUNGS</b> (3)	4
5. <b>THE MAN IN THE IRON LUNGS</b> (3)	5	5. <b>THE MAN IN THE IRON LUNGS</b> (3)	5
6. <b>THE MAN IN THE IRON LUNGS</b> (3)	6	6. <b>THE MAN IN THE IRON LUNGS</b> (3)	6
7. <b>THE MAN IN THE IRON LUNGS</b> (3)	7	7. <b>THE MAN IN THE IRON LUNGS</b> (3)	7
8. <b>THE MAN IN THE IRON LUNGS</b> (3)	8	8. <b>THE MAN IN THE IRON LUNGS</b> (3)	8
9. <b>THE MAN IN THE IRON LUNGS</b> (3)	9	9. <b>THE MAN IN THE IRON LUNGS</b> (3)	9
10. <b>THE MAN IN THE IRON LUNGS</b> (3)	10	10. <b>THE MAN IN THE IRON LUNGS</b> (3)	10

1) *Wanted to be Compiled by Bruce Berman*

## A literary history

**Among the deluge of lists** sponsored by the unimpressive arrival of the year 2000, *Great Canadian Books of the Century* (Douglas & McIntyre) stands out for an engaging quietude. In 133 titles, one for every year of Canadian existence, were chosen by 70 staff from the Vancouver Public Library and include more than the usual suspects. Certainly such books as Margaret Laurence's *The Diviners* have been not been forgotten, but they share space with the likes of *The Paper Bag Princess* by children's author Robert Munsch.



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## Explorer

## A low-frying machine

Others have tried and failed to make a go of french-fry vending machines, but a German manufacturer thinks it has the recipe for success. Premium Food Systems says its 24-YOU! Snacks Around the Clock vending equipment dogeigns hot french fries as well as deep-fried souls such as doughnuts and chicken nuggets. The machine is divided into two parts: the top is a fryer and the bottom houses a vegetable-oil fryer heated five centimeters from the base, which keeps the oil clean because the burned particles sink. The vendor was launched last month at a German trade fair, and its maker is talking to Swiss and Austrian clients. One snack buyer has ordered 300 machines. The frying vendor may cross the ocean, in December the company plans food products in the United States.

## Gates's new vision

It used to be that Bill Gates said quickly because the standard for the computer industry. Not these days. We even with a negative ruling in an antitrust case and a horde of powerful competitors at his heels, the



The 24-YOU! machine: cooking fresh fries and doughnuts on demand

Microsoft Corp. chairman's word still rallies action. Last week, as many as 13,000 visitors came to hear from open Comdex, the world's biggest computer trade show, held in Las Vegas. Gates outlined a vision of the future that includes trying to breathe new life into Windows CE, a computer operating system for a range of communications, entertainment and mobile-computing devices. The system was first used in handheld PCs in 1996. Gates says Windows CE, running what he now calls Web computers, low-cost machines to access e-mail and surf the Web that resemble small laptops. To date, however, Windows CE has not done well, says David Card, a senior analyst at Jupiter Communications Inc. of New York City. Now, he says, is there a guarantee that Gates will see his vision embodied anytime soon.

## Pop Movies

1. <i>Armageddon</i> (R)	\$1,638,129
2. <i>The Ninth Victim</i> (TV-14)	\$1,340,876
3. <i>The Messenger</i> (R)	\$1,289,429
4. <i>Supercop</i> (TV-14)	\$1,233,284
5. <i>The Matrix</i> (R)	\$853,832
6. <i>Armageddon</i> (R)	\$718,385
7. <i>House on Board</i> (R)	\$688,471
8. <i>Double Jeopardy</i> (TV-14)	\$664,444
9. <i>Armageddon</i> (R)	\$387,111
10. <i>The Ninth Victim</i> (TV-14)	\$373,888

Top movies in Canada, ranked according to box-office receipts during the seven days that ended on Nov. 18. (To be listed, movies of at least one theatre showing.)  
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## Drama au lait

A new Canadian film, *The Life Before Tina*, starts with a random shooting in a Toronto neighborhood café and backtracks to depict the 12 hours that led up to it. Director Jerry Ciccoritti has gathered a talented ensemble cast including Stephen Rea as a big entrepreneur, Catherine O'Hara as a hotel co-owner and Sarah Polley as a waitress flirting with co-star's brother.

## Passages



**Wani:** The Governor General's Literary Award for English-language fiction by Toronto's Matt Cohen for his 19th novel, *Elizabeth and After*, in Ottawa. Lisa Tremblay of Coburn Montreal won the French-language award for *Le Drame* poem. The prize for nonfiction went to Marq de Villiers of Lunenburg, N.S., for his acclaimed investigation into one of the world's largest natural resources, *Wine*, and to the late Fern Fernbach for *Le Mal du nord*.

**Died:** Allen Lamport—anvretually known as "Lampy"—who helped change the face of Toronto as mayor for three one-year terms in the 1950s, with the introduction of Sunday sports, railways and metropolitan government, in Toronto, at age 90, after a stroke.

**Expecting:** Cherie Blair, 45, wife of British Prime Minister Tony Blair, in London. With the arrival of the couple's fourth child, due in May, Blair will become the first prime minister in 150 years to have a child born while in office.

**Died:** Alberta Ballet founder Ruth Case, 82, in Banoka, Alta. The company, then called Dance Intimide, was launched in 1935.

**Died:** Six-time Italian prime minister Antonio Fanfani, 91; in Rome after a long illness.

**Libelled:** Cardiologist Dr. Martin Myers, who was awarded \$200,000 after an Ontario judge ruled the CBC show *The 5th Wave* slanderously in its presentation of his views, in Toronto. The story was about the possible dangers of heart medication.

**Charged:** Anaheim Mighty Duck Terrence Solomons, 29, with endangering public safety, in Helsinki, Finland, the NHL's leading scorer last year, was travelling about 140 km/h on a gravel road last July when he hit another car. The other driver suffered a broken leg.



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## Opening Notes

# A New Year's precaution

Only a year ago, during a six-month hospital stay following several surgeries for a rare degenerative muscle disease, the Lusker thought she would never return home. But when she was able to move back to her car Toronto apartment, Lusker thought she would be healthy into the next century. Then last month, the 60-year-old started to wonder whether she would survive New Year's Eve. If a Y2K computer glitch caused an extended power failure, it could prove fatal for Lusker, who requires a ventilator to breathe when she sleeps (it has a battery that only runs for one hour.)

While Ontario Hydro doesn't foresee New Year's power outages, Lusker can't take any chances and has devised an emergency plan to get to a hospital that has a generator. But the scheme is not foolproof. Neither she nor her sister, Rose, who is spending New Year's Eve at Lusker's place, owns a car, and they would have to take a taxi or an ambulance.

Lusker's situation is not unique. A recent report by Statistics Canada found that 2.4 million Canadians who live outside institutions are receiving assistance for long-term health problems. And more than half are over the age of 65. Like Lusker, most are dependent on home care and Meals on Wheels agencies, many of which have developed Y2K emergency plans for clients.

Still, there are some areas that have neglected to plan for the first who will be at home over the New Year's period, says Victor Hui, Y2K coordinator for the Okanagan-Similkameen area of British Columbia, France, whose area boasts one of the country's highest concentrations of seniors, but about 3,500 clients receiving home-care support. "We have some municipalities



Lusker: her ventilator won't work in a power outage

which have strategies to care for the sick living at home," he says. "And then we have some that have been apathetic, not even designating a place to get coffee in the event of an emergency."

Though Canada's Association for the Elderly (formerly the Canadian Association of Retired Persons) is optimistic there will be few problems over New Year's, its staff does recommend that anyone using community health services ask what emergency procedures will be in place. "If it's home care or a nurse, make sure they will be coming," says Judy Carter, the association's director of public relations. "And identify a friend, a family member, someone who can check in periodically and make sure things are fine."

Susan McOlelland

## The Y2K hitch

Governments and health-care organizations recommend the following in case of computer problems at midnight of Jan. 1:

- If using an electronic medical device, check with a regular or doctor to ensure it is a Y2K compliant.
- Stock up on candles, matches, water, canned food, crackers or bread, batteries, flashlight and blankets.
- Make sure prescriptions are filled.
- Have enough cash to cover a few days to a week. (But for security, don't keep a lot of cash at home.)

# FINANCIAL PLANNING



## MAKE THE MOST OF YOUR ASSETS WITH A FINANCIAL PLAN

**F**inancial planning helps people understand their financial strengths and weaknesses, set their financial goals, and make those goals over time. A complete financial plan will look at all aspects of your finances, goals and objectives and how comfortable you are with investment risk.

Given the complexity of Canada's tax system and the wide range of investment products available, it is no wonder that many people turn to financial planners for help. Some people may not want a complete financial plan but rather help in specific areas. Depending on their circumstances a plan might emphasize budgeting and debt management, life and disability insurance, tax and estate planning, investment and retirement savings, or some combination of these items.

The financial planning process considers where you are now financially and where you want to be over the short-, medium-, and long-term. The overall plan will help you realize your goals and objectives as quickly and as efficiently as possible.

A financial plan can be a fairly simple document or extremely complex, depending on individual circumstances. Every financial plan, however, takes into consideration similar key elements. It considers a person's or family's spending habits and personal balance sheet. It is concerned with the adequacy of your insurance. It considers potential tax liabilities, retirement planning, estate planning and investments. And it relates these back to your financial goals and objectives.

Developing a financial plan starts with the collecting of all financial information and determining of objectives. Working with you, a financial planner will use this information to create a financial snapshot of where you are. Sometimes financial goals flow from this plan, for example, whether your first priorities should include obtaining disability insurance, and reducing or eliminating your debts in order to have funds available for other purposes. In other cases, complex solutions must be found to meet estate planning objectives involving family businesses or children of different marriages. All plans should try to minimize tax liabilities when possible.

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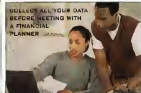
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## FINANCIAL PLANNING

Once a plan is constructed it must be implemented. How a plan is implemented usually depends on the type of financial planner who devised it. Planners who are paid commissions for selling financial products such as insurance, mutual funds, and securities such as stocks and bonds will make whenever purchases are required under the plan. Planners who work on a fee-for-service basis will usually refer their clients to organizations that can arrange for the required transactions. Planners who are salaried employees will often send clients to affiliates of their organizations for implementation of plans.

Once a plan is in place, its progress and results should be monitored against its goals, and revisions made as necessary. For example, once mortgages and other debts are reduced or eliminated, an individual's or family's priorities might turn to building an investment portfolio. At the same time they may find their life insurance needs changing from term insurance—which was used to cover debts—to permanent insurance for estate planning purposes.



### CREATING A FINANCIAL PLAN

**T**he first step to creating a financial plan is to collect all your financial data. You may wish to look at your own situation closely even before meeting with a planner. Use your data to construct your personal balance sheet and income statement. This involves listing your assets and liabilities and your income and expenditures. Once you have done this you should look for opportunities to clean up your balance sheet and enhance your cash flow.

A clear sign that you need a financial plan is a credit card balance at the end of each month. Your first priority should be to eliminate it and its 18 per cent or more in interest charges by using money in bank accounts or Canada Savings Bonds, if any, or by cutting back on your spending elsewhere. The reduction in interest expense will more than offset any interest you would have earned. If you do not have any savings, talk to your

bank about a credit line to pay off the credit cards. You will almost certainly cut your interest rate in half.

Next, look at the life insurance you and your spouse have and determine whether it would be adequate to pay off your debts and provide your survivors with income if one or both of you were to die. You should also make sure that you both have adequate disability insurance.

After that consider your tax planning, retirement savings and investments. Basic tax planning involves using government-approved programs such as retirement savings plans and registered education savings plans towards meeting specific goals. Retirement planning should include making estimates of how much you will need when you retire and how much your current programs will provide.

Several areas of financial planning can involve investments. It is important that your choices be suitable for your specific goals. Moreover your primary investment objective should be the long-term preservation of capital.

No financial plan is complete without estate planning. You will almost certainly work with legal counsel in the preparation of your will. In some circumstances you would likely work with a team of experts including tax and insurance specialists to find the most cost-effective means of transferring assets to the next generation and to have funds to pay those taxes that cannot be avoided.

### CHOOSING THE RIGHT FINANCIAL PLANNER FOR YOU

**F**inancial Planning can mean different things to different people. For some it involves creating a comprehensive plan that covers all aspects of a family's finances from cash management to estate planning. For others, financial planning means finding a solution to a relatively narrow problem such as debt management, getting additional life insurance or developing an investment portfolio.

In all cases seek out individuals who can demonstrate that they have the qualifications to help you meet your needs. Be prepared to ask a lot of questions about the organization and the individual who will be advising you.

First determine exactly what it is the firm does. Is it a fee-for-service financial planning organization? Or is it a securities dealer, mutual fund dealer or insurance agency or broker? Does it offer a wide range of products or is it tied to a specific company's product line?

Ask individual advisers whether they provide detailed financial planning advice or limit their advice to specific areas. Some firms may limit their salespeople and employees to providing investment advice only. Or the financial planning advice may be restricted to retirement planning.

If you need a complete financial plan, ask about individual advisers' qualifications. Look for a profes-

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## FINANCIAL PLANNING

sional designation such as Certified Financial Planner (CFP), Registered Financial Planner (RFP) or Personal Financial Planner (PFP). Planners who hold the CFP designation have met certain educational and experience requirements and have agreed to abide by a Code of Ethics.

If you want someone with expertise in specific areas such as investments and insurance ask what industry training has been completed and what courses an adviser has taken in the past year.

Ask how the firm serves its recommendations to clients. In the case of a mutual fund dealer, ask how the company decides to recommend one fund over another. If you are looking for insurance ask whether proposals will include comparisons of several companies' products.

Ask about compensation. Competitive pressures have forced the investment industry to become more competitive in recent years. Compensation rates vary widely among dealers and can be quite flexible.

### CHECK YOUR ADVISER'S QUALIFICATIONS

Only a fraction of the tens of thousands of people who work as financial advisers have financial planning designations. In most provinces anyone can call himself or herself a financial planner and offer financial planning advice. Securities regulation is working towards a solution. At this time it is up to the consumer to ask the right questions.

As it stands, most people in the financial planning business are already regulated. Anyone who sells securities or

insurance is regulated by provincial authorities. Fee-for-service financial planners who are accountants and lawyers are regulated to some extent by their professional bodies.

Still, financial planning is a specialized area and you should look for evidence of expertise. The most widely recognized financial planning designation is the Certified Financial Planner or CFP issued by the Financial Planning Standards Council. The Institute of Canadian Bankers issues its Personal Financial Planning or PFP designation. The Canadian Securities Institute offers its Professional Financial Planning Course. Some designations indicate expertise in specific areas of financial services such as the insurance industry's CLU and the investment industry's CIM.

### HOW PLANNERS ARE PAID

It is important that you understand how financial planners are compensated because it will almost certainly have a bearing on a planner's recommendations and on your choice of planner.

Financial planners can basically be divided into three main groups. Fee-for-service financial planners charge fees only for their advice. They do not earn commissions from the sale of financial products and in fact will direct you elsewhere to purchase financial products required for your financial plan. Generally fees are charged on an hourly basis. Salaries financial planners would include your broker. He or she is paid a salary by the institution and may earn bonuses based on sales volumes. The third and largest group is paid commissions by the companies which supply the financial products and include insurance agents and brokers, mutual fund salespeople and stock brokers.

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## FINANCIAL PLANNING

The advantage of a fee-for-service planner is that he or she will develop a plan without any leaning towards any specific financial product. This planner may recommend that you invest a certain portion of your assets in growth securities or increase your life insurance coverage by a specific amount. But do not expect recommendations of specific securities or insurance policies. You will have to go elsewhere to get your plan implemented. However fee-for-service financial planners will work with you to find the professionals you need to implement your plan.

Costs vary widely depending on the services provided. A basic plan to get a younger couple started with their debt management and retirement planning might cost a few hundred dollars. In contrast, a complex plan requiring the services of taxation, estate planning, legal and insurance specialists can run into the thousands of dollars. If you use a fee-for-service financial planner you will still face the costs of implementation.

Salaries financial planners employed by financial institutions will develop financial plans much in the same way as fee-for-service practitioners. However, salaried planners will be able to implement some aspects of the plan such as debt and cash management. They will turn to other areas of their organizations for expertise in investments, estate planning, and, in some cases, insurance. Depending on your specific circumstances you could be directed to that institution's investment counselling affiliate or investment dealer and pay either fees or commissions for investment management or transactions.

The advantage of dealing with a financial planner who is paid a commission is that you do not pay anything for financial planning unless you accept the advice provided and implement the plan. The disadvantage is that the recommendations will generally reflect the types of products a planner is licensed to sell and, in the case of some organizations, the specific brand of products. Commission-only financial planners will often work with other advisers in constructing and implementing your plan.

### PLANS SHOULD BE REVISED

Circumstances change over time. Consequently you and your adviser should review your financial plan periodically and make changes when necessary. You will almost certainly start with your balance sheet. If your plan is on track you should show a constant improvement in your net worth as your personal debts decline and your assets grow.

The review will consider your insurance needs and determine whether your coverage and types of policies should be changed to better meet your changed circumstances.

It is essential that your retirement savings be moni-

tored closely. Your adviser will calculate where you stand relative to your objectives. If you have fallen behind because of lower-than-expected returns, you may want to set aside more funds each year.

Of course there are some circumstances that require a complete revision of your financial plan such as fine tuning. If you plan to divorce you should seek specialized advice. Generally family assets are split when a marriage is dissolved. However with proper planning you can reduce the impact of splitting assets on your long-term financial plans. Similarly you will want to revise your plan if you remarry.

You should also review your financial plans anytime there is a major change in your circumstances, such as a change in employment, receipt of an inheritance or birth of a child or grandchild.

### BE CAREFUL IF YOU DEAL OFFSHORE

Having assets outside of Canada can be an important part of your financial planning, particularly with regard to estate planning or making sense of your assets cross-border. Similarly, you might want to have some investment capital outside Canada structured to avoid or defer taxes. Simply keeping assets outside the country does not exempt you from declaring the income. Canada requires its residents to report all their income whether it is earned at home or abroad. Moreover Revenue Canada requires you to disclose your foreign assets if they cost you in total more than \$100,000.

If you are contemplating keeping or moving some of your assets outside Canada, get expert advice. There are dozens of companies and organizations in tax havens offering advice to people looking to keep funds abroad. But you are probably best off starting at home with Canadian expertise.

Most medium and larger accounting and law firms offer help in these areas. Similarly your bank will be able to put you in touch with its offshore affiliates and work with your legal and accounting advisers. If assets will be managed outside of Canada you will almost certainly want professional investment and custodian services.

Several major Canadian mutual fund companies have offshore affiliates to serve an expatriate and international client base. You can tap into these through financial planners and other advisers who sell those companies' funds. ■



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## The art of judge-making

When it comes to appointing judges to the Supreme Court of Canada, Brian Mulroney knows something about the process—right down even, in fact. As prime minister, that's the number of judges he named to the country's highest court—as well as promoting Antonio Lamer to chief justice in 1990 to replace the retiring Brian Dickson. Each appointment included consultations with his own justice ministers, the Canadian Bar Association, law societies in different provinces and their attorneys general. Of all those, Mulroney instructed last week, he remembers one appointment particularly well. In 1989, his office tracked down Beverly McLachlin, then chief of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, on holiday at Goat Bay on Reef, Australia. By telephone, she accepted his offer to fill a vacant seat. When that was done, Mulroney remembers saying to associates: "I think we are in the process of appointing the next chief justice."

If only everything related to the Supreme Court could go so smoothly—and predictably. So far, *nothing* seems to like McLachlin. Now 34 appointments as chief justice—including Mulroney and Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, who agree on just about nothing else. Otherwise, much of what happens on and around the Supreme Court is to fix, or undo, a crack. Shortly, the Prime Minister will announce a new appointment from Quebec to fill Lamer's soon-to-be-vacant chair. Within several years, the other two Quebec judges, Charles Gauthier and Claire L'Heureux-Dubé, both in their 70s, are likely to retire. And Lamer is leaving not a moment too soon for some in the legal community, who say his best days are past. To many, the court seems like a referee who forgets neutrality, sides with one team over another—and revises the rules of the game as it goes along. That impression comes from such rulings as the Donald Marshall decision two months ago, which appeared to say natives need not abide by quotas imposed on other fishermen to preserve depleted stock. Last week, the court, perhaps mindful of the wide misreaction of the judges, took the unusual step of clarifying and narrowing the scope of that ruling, even as it denied an appeal to reverse the case. Still, the law over that, and other judgments—such as a ruling that says the federal government must negotiate with Quebec after a 100-vote—puts the court at odds with Parliament and many Canadians—and leads to calls to change the way appointments are made.

Making Supreme Court appointments involves far more than choosing the best candidate available. There are regional, gender, linguistic and ethnic considerations. And not everyone wants the job. One judge quit after a few years be-

cause, he told friends, he "only received two phone calls a day—one from the chief justice and one from my wife—and I didn't want to talk to either." Others don't like Ottawa, the killing week pace, or *criminel lifestyle*. In Mulroney's time, two potential nominees—Montreal's Yves Fassin and Toronto's Charles Doherty—turned him down for family reasons. Three of the nine judges must be from Quebec. Traditionally one was always anglophone—until Pierre Trudeau broke with that by appointing Louis-Philippe de Gaudet to replace Douglas Abbott in 1974. One of those three is usually, but not always, from Quebec. Guy Mulroney set another precedent by appointing the first New Brunswick Academic, Gerard La Forest, to the traditional Atlantic seat. Chrétien has named two non-Quebec francophones, Michel Bastarache of New Brunswick and Louise Arbour of Ontario. Now, if a francophone replaces Lamer, the four anglophones will continue to be a minority on the court. That could cause a backlash, and that's why some smart money is on Morris Fish, a bilingual Anglo-Quebec Court of Appeal judge who would become the second-ever Jewish person on the court.

It's not surprising that many people, such as Reform supporters, like the American system, by which nominees are publicly interrogated, and must be approved by the elected Senate. But that system has its own problems. Nominees often avoid chosen because of their open minds, rather, it's because their opinions are consistent with the views of the party in power. Years later, the party may be gone, views changed and old opinions discredited, but the appointments linger on, stuck in a time warp. And nothing in politics takes place in a vacuum: too often, a vote for or against a judge's appointment is tied to something like, say, government approval of a multi-million-dollar pork barrel grant for a senator's state.

Most legal observers say successive prime ministers have chosen candidates well, without playing politics. As Mulroney says, "In every province, everyone in the legal community knows who the top three or four choices are, and there's usually little difference in their abilities." Candidates have a right to know most about their judges, as McLachlin did recently, and it might be useful to hold parliamentary hearings for new appointees—even if their appointments remained irrevocable. Some experts favour term limits for the chief justice; as present, the only requirement is that judges step down at 75. McLachlin appears willing to consider such issues. The way judges judge the law is obviously important. But so, too, is the willingness of judges to judge their own performance—perhaps, sometimes, harshly.

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Olga Baranovska (centre) at her son's funeral. Dmitri Baranovski (below): a teenage nightmare bearing in a north Toronto park

Canada

# Death of a Dream

By John Nicol

At the foot of Dmitri Baranovski's bed are some weights, a soccer ball, tennis racket and—what his stepfather picked up at a garage sale to help him adjust to Canadian life—a football and two hockey sticks. Near his pillow are Halloween candles and a computer, and to help the Ukrainian-born, lunch-named boy to perfect his English, a set of classic novels, including *A Tale of Two Cities* and *King Arthur* and *The Knights of the Round Table*. A Toronto Maple Leafs cap sits on a shelf, as usual from Northern Heights Secondary School hangs on the wall, but there are no posters of the 15-year-old who was known to his friends as Mugsy. His mother, who can be heard sobbing in the next room of the small, two-bedroom high-rise apartment, had them removed. The only other sounds came from all-news radio and TV news on friends and relatives from far word that Baranovski's killer have

been arrested. "He was a typical teen," said his stepfather, Elliot Koznick, smoking a miniature pircher dog Baranovski had brought on his (unrequited) journey to Toronto. "You can see where it happened right from that window."

Police, criminologists and a frightened public are trying to figure out what happened, 14 floors down in a small north Toronto park, on the night of Nov. 15. Around 9 p.m., Baranovski and several friends were sitting at a picnic table when they were accosted by as many as 50 youths wearing bandanas or balaclavas to conceal their identities. The youths had come looking for cigarettes, cannabis and money, and Dmitri, one of Baranovski's friends who was with them that night, Baranovski, a tall, gangly boy, one month shy of his 16th birthday, asked the group why they were picking on them. At least two of the intruders responded by locking him and

he lay still—even as friends ran to get help. Desperate attempts by emergency workers to help him, he died early the next morning at Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre.

Shocking to this brutal death was, it was not an isolated incident. Two days later, a 14-year-old Toronto girl was lured to an apartment building, where she was stripped and tortured for two hours by four females. Police have arrested suspects aged 16 to 19 and charged them with forcible confinement, robbery, aggravated assault and assault with a weapon. In June, in Newmarket, Ont., several youths assaulted Jonathan Wilmshut, 15, and beat him so badly he was left in a coma for five weeks and is only now regaining some of his abilities. Such attacks recall the horrific incident in British Columbia in November 1997, when a group of girls and one boy viciously an upon and beat 14-year-old Roma Virk. She was later killed. Warren Glowinski was found guilty of second-degree murder last June, and one girl is currently facing trial.

The criminologists attending a convention in Toronto last week were quick to put such attacks in perspective. "The type of violence was senseless, senseless and the victims are

often randomly picked, so from a media or public perspective it's frightening, unpredictable and it's vicious," said Raymond Corrado, a professor of criminology at Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, B.C. "Nonetheless, it's not that common statistically. The incidents are publicized to such a degree, it creates a sense of moral panic: if it could happen here, people think, it could happen everyday and everywhere, which is not true. You have a far, far higher likelihood of dying from drowning, a car accident or lightning than you do from this type of vicious crime."

In fact, the annual tally of murders by youths actually fell last year to 26 (it was 27 in 1997 and 32 in 1996), while overall violence by young people has remained relatively static over the past five years. But it is a up from what it was a decade ago, while the prevalence of gangs is also increasing, says Alan Leshchak, a psychologist and associate professor at the University of Western Ontario. "When you get kids who have fewer ties to things like family and school and church—the conventional ones that kids grow up with in the past—they tend to gravitate to other things to fill this gap," he notes. "Right now, each other is the obvious one, if you want to call this a gang."

"Why are some youths so violent? Criminologists and psy-

chologists say only 10 per cent of teens fall into that category, but for a variety of reasons. Their environments are reinforced, married parents may both be working long hours in insecure jobs, single parents are struggling to meet all the demands on them, and kids, flung the hours with TV, movies, video games and music videos, are desensitized by the violent world they see on screen or hear in jukeboxes.

A gang mentality can occlude the nature of the crime, says Delia Pople, director of York University's Lombardi Centre for Research on Violence and Conflict Resolution. Pople is completing a study on schoolyard bullying, monitoring the actions of students in Grades 1 to 6, where bullying tactics are refined. Students, she says, should be made aware that passively condoning bullying contributes to the crime. "The group of kids who stand around do things that reinforce the aggression, that give the aggressor the message that what you're doing is interesting to me," says Pople. "What we find is the more children who are there, the longer the episodes last. It's like a chaotic machine unfolding—so though that's a show or display going on, and the students around it are promoting it. As excitement grows, and

anecdotes pile up, the individuals in that arena are less and less able to think rationally about what's going on."

There is no easy solution. Common sense can help: Leshchak says parents must be more vigilant about who their children are associating with and where they are hanging out. Pople suggests more resources have to be placed back into schools, as ideal place to reinforce good behavior. She believes in giving principals enough money to treat children with antisocial behaviour in regular classes, rather than putting all troubled children in one class—where they pick up each other's bad habits.

At week's end, no arrests had been made in the Baranovski killing. That was in part because the attackers were unknown, which is typical of youths clashing in a gang culture. But police acknowledged that potential witnesses were probably afraid to come forward for fear of reprisals. Speaking on behalf of Baranovski's mother, Olga, who left home in 1998 to escape the shadow of Middle East terrorism, Elliot Koznick said he hoped the attackers led a long and painful life. But he added that he also wanted some good to come from his son's death. Echoing the advice of the experts, Koznick said: "Unfortunately, when we preach to do good, we preach to the converted. We have to reach those kids who aren't listening. And that may be easier said than done."



Dmitri Baranovski's mother came to Canada looking for peace—and lost her son

# A faltering party's search for a new leader

Attorney General Ujjal Dosanjh is the front-runner in the race to replace Glen Clark as head of British Columbia's New Democrats

By Jennifer Hunter in Vancouver

On the wall of Ujjal Dosanjh's book-crammed study is a photograph of his grandfather, Mooli Singh Bains, a white-turbaned Sikh with a freckled grey beard and severe eyes, staring soulfully into the camera. The portrait is there, prominently placed, because of the profound influence he had on his grandson. Bains once worked as a security guard in Shanghai and moonlighted as a wrestler, but, above all, he was a religious reformer in his home state of Punjab, a fighter for India's independence from Britain, an ideologue who espoused many tenets for his partisan beliefs. When Dosanjh was ready to be educated, he moved from his parents' home to a small Punjab village to another small Punjab village where his grandfather lived. There, he went to a primary school established by Bains. But the most important lessons Dosanjh learned from his grandfather were not pedagogical, they were political. "He taught me," Dosanjh recalls, "never to take a stand."

Dosanjh, 52, has relied on that lesson many times since he moved to British Columbia 31 years

ago after a brief stay in England. First, there was his dilemma to organize farm workers into a union, then, in 1985, he spoke out against violent Sikh extremists and was nearly beaten to death by an assailant with an iron bar. But the University of British Columbia-educated lawyer, like his grandfather, was not to be silenced. He sought public office and was elected in 1991 to the B.C. legislature.

Four years ago, then-Premier Mike Harcourt appointed him attorney general. Just after he spoke on the portfolio, violence erupted between police and a group of armed natives in a standoff at Gustafsen Lake, 350 km northeast of Vancouver. Dosanjh, stern law-and-order stance—which led to the natives' surrender and the conviction of 13 of them on various charges—was scorned and raised his public profile. But his latest challenge may be his toughest: three weeks ago, he announced his decision to run for leader of British Columbia's battered New Democratic Party, in a race that has so far been marked by muddling and schoolyard-style high jinks.

Others have declared their intention to vie for the leadership: former finance minister Joy MacPhail, Agriculture Minister Coby Burns and Education Minister Gordon Wilson—who made his announcement last week on compact host Rafe Mair's CKNW phone-in show. Transportation and Highway Minister Harry Luh has made noises about running. There have even been attempts to draft Premier Dan Miller, who assumed a consulting role in August after the humiliating resignation of Glen Clark, whose tenure was ended in March by the RCMP's investigation with a charity-casino scandal. Polls indicate that Dosanjh, who is well respected even by his Liberal opponents, is the front-runner in the race, which will be decided on Feb. 20. "Compared to

*Dosanjh in his study, examining his grandfather's (left) moments of an activist grandfather*

the rogues and scoundrels Dosanjh contends with, he is a relative paragon of moral virtue," says Liberal justice critic Geoff Plant.

Whoever wins the leadership will inherit a party rocked by controversies, such as the multimillion-dollar scam on the fast-ferry project and the legacy of Bannock—another charity gaming scandal during Harcourt's tenure that still bedevils the party. The NDP is also saddled with a provincial economy close to recession, and eight years of budget deficits. And the government is desperately trailing the Liberals in public approval. A poll conducted by McIntyre and Massey Research Ltd. late last month showed 57 per cent of British Columbians intend to vote Liberal (an election must be held in the spring of 2000) versus 19 per cent for the NDP.

Among leaders may mitigate the damage, Dosanjh's leading opponent for the job, former finance minister MacPhail, is a savvy, feisty conservative with deep roots in the labour union movement. But she was tarnished by her inability to bring in balanced budgets when she was in Finance. And although MacPhail inspired last spring because of concerns over Clark's leadership, her public approval is still not high. Nor has she been able to garner much support in caucus: only one NDP MLA has so far publicly endorsed her. Burns, who ran against Clark for the leadership in 1996, has support from three

MLAs, but he is not seen as a strong candidate. Neither is Luh. Wilson, a newcomer to a party that demands a long history of fidelity, has lost public stature, particularly after it was revealed he owed a widow \$27,000. That loan was used to finance his effort to retain leadership of the B.C. Liberals in 1993 and, after that failed, to start his own party, the Progressive Democratic Alliance. He never repaid the money, despite a court order, and, in recent disclosure statements, he did not report the loan as B.C. politicians are required. Wilson says he has paid the loan with forgiveness, but the conflict-of-interest commissioner is now looking into the matter.

That little scandal, plus news that Wilson aggravated parts of his recent biography, have undermined his image and his chances for NDP leadership. In his biography, Wilson said he was at black activist Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream" speech in Washington 36 years ago. But he was only 14 years old and living in Kenya at the time. Wilson was drafted to the NDP earlier this year by Mac Wilson, minister for social development and economic security, who worked unflinchingly to pressure him as a successor to Clark. Rhona, also a Sikh, wanted to find a candidate to undo his punitive road, Dosanjh, but Wilson's bad press has sent Sikhis scurrying, suggesting he might even run himself.

Wilson has been one of the chief architects of an effort to



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A strong leader may reverse the party's fortunes, but healing bitter internal divisions may prove to be the toughest challenge

undermine Dosanjh. In September, David Schock, a former adviser to Glen Clark, went public with news that a cabal had formed between Clark, Shoon and Wilson to oust Dosanjh from becoming leader. Clark remains angry at Dosanjh because the attorney general alerted the public last August that Clark was under police investigation over the casino scandal. Despite stern criticism from some of his own party members, the attorney general says he "is at peace" with himself over his decision. However, Clark and Shoon wanted revenge. "The fight had become nasty and intensely personal," Schock, now a Dosanjh supporter, told *Maclean's*. "I believe that my blowing the whistle has made them back off." Dosanjh says the best way to deal with the problem is to "take the high road."

But the fight continues at street level. Shoon secretly distanced Dosanjh by signing up too many Indo-Canadian as new NDP members, comments that elicited wrath from his fellow Punjabis and forced him to apologize. "Nora and Ujjal are very powerful politicians," says Charan Gill, a Sikh social activist. "If they make some kind of compromise, it would really help our constituency."

But the slaps and arrows from Shoon and other colleagues made Dosanjh hesitate about running for the leadership. His cousin David Mitchell, a former independent MLA, acknowledges Dosanjh has a "tough fight on his hands," adding, "The people he is fighting against are more experienced and determined and, quite frankly, vicious politicians. This is not going to be a cakewalk."

On a recent rainy afternoon in his Vancouver home, just blocks away from the Punjabi district on Main Street with its nail and spice shops, Dosanjh sat by the desk in his study and reflected on his decision to run. Not only was he troubled by the animosity within his own party, he also recognized his decision would have a profound impact on the career of his wife Ramandeep, 33, a fitness and social activist, and would bring his three sons, 25, 24 and 20, a painful day do not wait. "But in my household, politics has always been a noble thing," Dosanjh said, noting that his grandfather, a Communist, and his father, a member of Nehru's Congress party, often disagreed but enjoyed their debates. "Power can be downed come out," he added. "The never really worried about making decisions that would make me more or less popular. You have to genuinely and honestly believe that what you're doing is the right thing."

The kind of forthrightness has marked Dosanjh's career as attorney general and allowed him to attract a plethora of high-profile New Democrats, including six cabinet ministers and four backbenchers, to subscribe to his cause. "Ujjal more than anybody I know of in our caucus represents a sense of integrity and a respect for the fundamental values of our party," says MLA and former cabinet minister John Cuthbert, who co-chairs the Dosanjh campaign.

Although his career as attorney general has also drawn criticism over decisions to reduce legal aid and close courthouses, more Dosanjh watchers express deep respect for him. Criminologist Neil Boyd is concerned that Dosanjh view Vancouver's drug problem as a purely criminal matter, rather than a health issue. But, he adds, "My criticism is relatively neutral. Compared to the other AGs, he is head and shoulders above the rest." John Dixon, former president of the B.C. Civil



Mad-Self (left): Wilson's race marked by mudslinging and schoolyard high jinks

Liberties Association, asked Dosanjh to sit on the civil liberties board in the mid-1980s, expressed that Dosanjh was "fairly successful" by the hearing he had received and was not willing to speak out. Duxan has, at times, been critical of Dosanjh for taking hard stands in order to win public approval. But, he adds that Dosanjh "in the real thing, a guy who believes life is about something more than getting ahead."

Dosanjh, however, has been able to support social justice causes and still get ahead. He learned English by listening to the BBC and scanning every English-language newspaper available in the local library when he lived in England for 3½ years. In British Columbia, he worked in a sawmill for two years, saving up money for an education and finally making it to law school. Now, he seems to have the best chance to improve the NDP's flagging fortunes—pull in early October by Mark Fiorenza Research showed he is neck and neck with Liberal Leader Gordon Campbell in terms of personal popularity. But one NDP leader notes anything can happen between now and February. "The public thinks Ujjal is a shoo-in," he says. "But the dynamics of an NDP convention are totally unpredictable. Never underestimate the opposition." Dosanjh, who has already fought many crucial battles in his life, clearly feels he is up to the challenge. ■

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*Amid looking into an empty grain bin. Every year, it gets tougher and tougher to make the payments!*

poor similar conversions in his corner of rural Manitoba. "People think it's time to take off the kid gloves," he says. "That's talk of trying to shut down the food supply to the East and make them feel a bit of the suffering." Both men say that Ottawa's response to the farmers' plight is reversing a lot of loose talk of western apathy. "When you get mad, don't think you think, to tell with them all, we'll support," says Cayne. "The Liberals got their votes in Ontario and points towards, and don't give a damn about the West."

The anger is not confined to the fields. In the regional newspapers, anti-Ottawa, anti-Liberal rants are a spilling into ink in a way that hasn't been seen since the bad old days of the National Energy Program. Typical was a recent editorial in the Saskatchewan *Star-Phoenix*, which argued that the Canadian government would never treat Ontario and Quebec

poor programs like the Cows benefit, which, until 1995, had reduced the cost to farmers of moving their grain to port for export by as much as \$600 million annually.

Vandell argues that Canada simply cannot afford to engage in a subsidy war with the Americans and Europeans. Instead, the focus is on convincing other countries to lower their agricultural subsidies—the message Canadian negotiators will be taking to the new round of World Trade Organization talks opening in Seattle next week (page 34). Saskatchewan Agriculture Minister Dwan Lingenfelter counters that those negotiations, while lengthy, will also be long and laborious—and carry no guarantee of success. In the meantime, he says, many Prairie grain producers risk losing their livelihood. "Adequacy farming to compete on their own against the national resources of Europe and the United States are tough lots."

will still be hard-pressed to qualify.

In fact, farmers regularly swap information about filling out multi-page AIDA application forms and then never hearing back on whether they have been accepted—or, in some cases, receiving direct cheques for as little as \$18, which would have cost many times that to administer. To date, only about one-third of the AIDA money has been deposited. In a speech last week at the Saskatchewan Wheat Producers' annual meeting, Vandell admitted that AIDA had been "administrative nightmare." He promised to get payments to farmers by Christmas—but once again left out little hope for any new money.

In meeting a bigger bailout package, Ottawa continues to give recently completed Agriculture Canada statistics that suggest the farm-income crisis is on the wane. The preliminary numbers state that net farm income in Saskatchewan will be \$362 million this year—instant of the negative \$48 million Ottawa had projected in early July. In Manitoba, the net income forecast jumped to \$197 million from \$64 million. Many farmers and provincial politicians are skeptical about the new figures. But even if the statistics are correct, net farm income is the two provinces this year will be roughly half of what it was just two years ago. "We've got to stop playing the numbers game," says Sharon Nicholson, a farmer from Big Beaver, Sask., and founding member of a farm lobby known as the Pro-West Rally Group. "While that goes on, people are really starving."

Manitoba's Amick echoes himself among the afflicted. After more than 20 years tending the land he inherited from his grandfather, Amick laments that it's unlikely any of his five children will carry on the family business. "I've been working as a train, thinking there would be something for future generations," he says. "Now, you sit back and wonder if you've wasted your life." And that may be the real harvest of all. ■

Canada

## 'Make them feel the suffering'

By Brian Bergman

Day after day, the constant grating rain bore down on Red Amick's grain and cattle farm in south-western Manitoba. By the time it finally abated, most of Amick's land was flooded and useless. Normally Amick rents 1,500 acres; this year he managed one-third of that. And what little wheat and corn he harvested this fall were diseased, moldy and unavailable. But even if the 40-year-old farmer had enjoyed a bumper crop, a week's loss would matter. With grain prices at near-record lows, Amick, like thousands of other Prairie farmers, is also swindled in real life. "In mortgages and operating loans, I owe between \$300,000 and \$400,000," he says. "Every year, it gets tougher and tougher to make the payments. After a while, these creditors don't want to talk to you anymore."

Western grain growers had been hop-

ing for some relief when Manitoba Premier Gary Doer and his Saskatchewan counterpart Roy Romanow stepped to Ottawa last month to demand \$1.3 billion in emergency farm aid for their province alone and beyond the two-year, \$900-million infusion of cash the federal government had earmarked for all Canadian farmers in December, 1998. But, during a meeting with Prime Minister Jean Chrétien and Federal Agriculture Minister Lyle Vandevelde, the province was told that new federal numbers—hotly disputed by the province—showed the farm-income crisis was not so severe as once feared. Ottawa followed up by offering a relatively modest \$170 million in new aid for Canadian farmers. Asked how compliance his actions, Vandell inflamed passions when he stated that the federal government was pressuring "tough love" by weeding out farmers who would not

survive no matter how much financial assistance they received.

A political maelstrom has been swirling on the Prairie ever since. "It's challenge Vandell to come here and do what I do for a month," says Michel Cayne, who farms near Willow Beach, Sask. "If he had to walk in my shoes, he'd put a gun to his head." To make ends meet, Cayne spends his off-farm hours hauling other people's hay and grain—and even at that, he finds himself being with regulated loans from anxious creditors. "I haven't had a day off since May," he says. "I've been out 5:30 in the morning and I don't get home until 8 at night. I really don't know how much longer I can keep going like this."

Cayne says the talk among his neighbors is growing ugly. "Most of them are getting radical," he notes. "They want to start dumping manure in the streets just to get some attention." Amick's

disgrace and poverty farmers as a catalyst in his western grain growers.

"If Ottawa wants to bail us out on farm income, let the West know in the global trade wars, it should clearly say so," the paper declared. "At least then, the West can decide what it wants to do further in economic interests and whether the current political system and Confederation still meet its needs."

Behind the outrage is a growing sense that Prairie grain farmers have been left to fend for themselves in an increasingly hostile marketplace. Critics point out that the generous government subsidies American and European farmers enjoy—up to the tune higher than what their Canadian counterparts receive—is one of the factors helping depress international grain prices. Yet at the same time, Ottawa has slashed farm cap-

acity and poverty farmers as a catalyst in his western grain growers.

"If Ottawa wants to bail us out on farm income, let the West know in the global trade wars, it should clearly say so," the paper declared. "At least then, the West can decide what it wants to do further in economic interests and whether the current political system and Confederation still meet its needs."

Lingenfelter told *Maclean's* last week. "In economic reality, the \$900-million Agriculture Income Disaster Assistance program—guaranteed by about \$600 million from provincial governments—was intended as a one-time measure to deal with a precipitous drop in commodity prices. But the AIDA initiative has been raised in controversy. The original funding criteria stated that farmers only qualified if their 1998 income was less than 70 per cent of their average income over the previous three years. That ruled out many grain farmers who had already suffered steep income losses in the year leading up to 1998 due to drought, floods or other severe weather conditions. Changes to the program unveiled by Vandell earlier this month raised the criteria, though many farmers say they

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Canada

## Taxing times in Ottawa

Payroll deductions are on their way up, not down

By Mary Jaiguen

He knows his Canada may be colourful—for an economist—but David Perry looks at the numbers. The assistant senior research associate at the Canadian Tax Foundation, normally a reserved soul, has just signed out what will happen to the take-home pay of a single taxpayer earning \$39,000 per year when the clock chimes midnight at New Year's. At the changes of *Abolish*, he has calculated the changes to Canada Pension Plan and Employment Insurance

going to pay more to Ottawa on New Year's Day. From a politician's point of view, the optics are even worse. Wealthier taxpayers will see some relief: a single taxpayer earning \$59,000 will save \$105.36 in federal taxes. But middle-income taxpayers will lose slightly. And because lower-income taxpayers already received more of their tax cut last January, they will also pay more: a single taxpayer earning \$19,000 will fork out an extra \$26.28 on Ottawa.

How did Martin get into the position of suffering in the millennium with tax increases for most Canadian workers? He dived out most of his tax breaks to lower- and lower-middle-income Canadians last January. Over the past three budgets, Martin asserts, he has reduced what would have been the government's take from personal income taxes in 1999-2000 by \$7.5 billion. (Martin's claims are already controversial because that amount includes more than \$2 billion that is being collected from all taxpayers—and then redistributed to low- and middle-income families with children.) But Canadian workers must tolerate these income-tax breaks against a whopping increase in payroll taxes. And they must also take into account the insidious effects of inflation. "The bottom line," says Ken Budge, president of the Canadian Institute of Social Policy, "is that there have got to be bigger tax cuts ahead. What we have had so far is very, very modest."

The general tax cuts began in 1998 when Martin added \$500 to the basic personal income tax credit for low- and lower-middle-income taxpayers. Last February, he extended that \$500 credit to all taxpayers—and then added an extra \$175 across the board. As a result, the total



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## Canada

credit a now \$7,130 for everyone. But the measure that Martin introduced last February only took effect on July 1. It is only on New Year's Day that the full credit will apply to everybody. Wealthier Canadians will finally benefit from their full \$675 increase. Lower-income Canadians—who have already seen the effects of the \$500 increase on their 1999 incomes—will get the full benefit of the extra \$175.

Then, there is the three-per-cent surtax on basic federal tax. In 1998, Martin eliminated it for taxpayers with incomes under \$50,000—and paid it back for those with incomes between \$50,000 and \$65,000. (Perry's sample taxpayer with \$79,000 in income saved \$188 this year because of that break.) Last February, Martin abolished that surtax for everyone—effective July 1. So about 2.7 million taxpayers who earn more than \$50,000 per year will feel the full effect of that measure on Jan. 1. (That taxpayer earning \$59,000 would keep an extra \$140.)

But everybody will be hit by the bite in payroll taxes. EI premiums will decline; the sub for employees drops to \$2.40 from \$2.55 per \$100 of insurable earnings, so the maximum premium will slip to \$936.50 from \$995. (It was \$1,271 in 1995.) But CPP premiums are headed in the other direction; the maximum will go to \$1,388 from \$1,187. (In 1995, they were \$851; in 2005, they will be \$2,238.)

On top of that, taxpayers must take account of the ravages of inflation. Since 1986, tax brackets and credits have increased only when inflation exceeded three per cent—and only by the amount that exceeded three per cent. Since 1992, they have not budged. The Caledon Institute estimates that Canadians are paying almost \$11 billion in extra taxes this year—simply because credits and brackets have not risen to keep pace with inflation. Since it would cost at least \$300 million to introduce indexation in 2000, that constitutes another unspoken tax hike. "Taxpayers are still losing ground," asserts Walter Robinson, federal director of the Canadian Taxpayers Federation. "And they should demand redress!"

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1884



# Underground to freedom

By Sue Ferguson

Christopher Prince's house town is like many other hamlets in rural Ontario. An enclave of tidy bungalows and modest farmhouses sits a stone's throw away from a one-time railway station, disjuncted general store and sprawling graveyard. But Prince, 18, is keenly aware of North Buxton's unique history. "People might say this is a back town," he says, "but the feeling I get walking down the main street. This is what my ancestors enjoyed, and now I have the chance to enjoy it."

Prince's ancestors were among the early settlers of a 9,000-acre tract of land running up from the shores of

the disintegration will help in his efforts to stir up to \$750,000 to restore the village's 1861 school house, which operated for more than 100 years. The only Underground Railroad school to have survived intact, it was among the first in North America to offer an integrated program.

The commitment to integration has not been the community ever since, giving many residents an easy confidence in dealing with racial prejudice. Robert Johnson, a 59-year-old truck driver, recalls that of white kids at school "used the n-word, and they would sit and knocked their head in."

Others chose to avoid, if not ignore, racism. Ninety-year-old farmer schoolteacher Dorothy Shreve Segre (Aunt Dorothy to the locals) remembers blacks being banned from some Chatham businesses. "So I never saw when I went to Chatham," she says simply. "I didn't want to be bothered about anyone making me angry." For some, though, racism was more of a fact. Diane Newby, 56, an employee of Union Gas, says that, until the 1960s, "you couldn't work in the factories, except for the cleaning factories, like Libby's, where the work was seasonal."

For Prince, who plans to focus on physical therapy and African studies after he graduates from high school next spring, dealing with racism is a less pressing issue than the ignorance about black Canadians he encountered at school and elsewhere. "I've seen about every history class I could, and the teacher mentions it once in a while," says Prince, who attends high school in Chatham. "They say, 'We live near North Buxton. There were a lot of slaves there.' That's about as far as it

goes." There is interest in the community's history—though much of it comes from the United States Working summer as a tour guide and research assistant at the local museum, Prince says about 5,000 visitors a year, the vast majority of them black Americans.

Newby, who grew up in Chatham, moved into the village with his family in 1984 because he felt it would be a good place to raise his children. Though his two teenage daughters like living in North Buxton, he admits, "as you get into those teen years you start to hate it. There's nothing to do here—take me to town." The flow of larger towns and cities, fuelled mainly by the search for jobs, has depleted Buxton's population—under 130 people now live within the original boundaries, many of them with no historic ties to the settlement. Reflecting on the changes, Aunt Dorothy's voice betrays an element of regret. "There's too many new folks in Buxton," she says. "When we go to the graveyard and look at the stones, what we say is, there are the people we know."

As for Prince's plans? He acknowledges he is likely to move away. But, he says, "I feel an obligation to my ancestors who worked their hands in the bone just to get all of this. No matter what happens, I'm going to return and die out here." Moving towards the graveyard where so many of Aunt Dorothy's friends rest, he says, "I feel I find me in there in a couple of years." Then youthful optimism takes over. "Well, in a couple more than a couple." ■



Prince (centre) and his family: a feeling of pride

## Slainheads sentenced

Five British Columbia slainheads who pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the January, 1988, beating death of an elderly caretaker at a Sikh temple in Surrey were sentenced to 12 to 15 years in jail. Judge William Stewart of the provincial court called the five "social misfits," and added, "Nimal Singh Gali died simply because he was Indo-Canadian." Sentence stopped short of imposing the life terms the Crown demanded. The five can apply for parole after serving a third of their sentences.

## Security scandal

The upsurge over security at Canada's civilian spy agency deepened with a report that a Canadian Security Intelligence Agency computer disk found by an ordinary citizen in a Toronto phone booth in 1996 contained, among other things, names of confidential informants and contacts. On Nov. 12, it was also revealed that a top-secret document had been stolen from a CSIS agent's car by drug addicts while she was attending a Maple Leafs game in October.

## Back on the waterfront

Unsettled dockworkers in British Columbia voted by 74 per cent in favour of a deal that, only last week, ended a lockout at the province's ports. Under the agreement, which was accepted under the threat of federal two-week legislation, workers got increases in wages and benefits. But the International Longshore and Warehousemen's Union and management did not resolve the issue at the heart of the dispute—contracting out work to non-union personnel—although further talks are planned.

## 'A silly notion'

Quebec Interventional Affairs Minister Joseph Paal said any negotiations over sovereignty in the name of a "Yes referendum" vote would take place between Ottawa and Quebec—and exclude the other provinces. Newfoundland Premier Brian Tobin, whose province is involved in hydro-electricity deals with Quebec, called that "a silly notion" and said Paal was living in "fantasyland."



## Pepper spray in the nation's capital

RCMP riot squad officers twice used pepper spray on anti-poverty protesters on Parliament Hill after a demonstration organized by the Ontario Coalition Against Poverty turned ugly. The protesters, many of them homeless people, pelted police with metal cans and other debris, jostled barricades and appropriated RCMP riot shields after rushing police lines.

## The court sets the record straight

The Supreme Court of Canada issued a clarification of its controversial Sept. 17 decision giving East Coast novices year-round fishing rights. Ruling in an application by the West Nova Fisheries Coalition for a rehearing of the case—which originated with charges against Nova Scotia Minister Donald Marshall for catching and selling off-shell of season in 1996—the court refused, saying in original 6 to 3 judgments aside. But it said its ruling had been misinterpreted by all parties. In particular, the note Supreme

Court parties noted in their unanimous statement that the original ruling clearly said Ottawa has a right to regulate a native fishery. And they categorically stated that their ruling should not be taken to apply in other instances such as timber and minerals. "The majority judgment did not rule that the appellate had established a novel right to gather anything and everything physically capable of being gathered," the judges noted. "Novices who had been argued at the prospect of an unrestricted year-round native fishery applauded the clarification. But some novices expressed disappointment, saying the court had curtailed their rights."

## Klein raises the private health-care stakes

Alberta Premier Ralph Klein announced that his government intends to construct private clinics to perform major surgery, with costs covered by the province. Klein said the move would reduce waiting lists, but was not a step towards a two-tiered health system in which wealthier patients could pay for better care. Private clinics in Alberta already perform minor operations, but Alberta rolled up \$3.4 million in federal fees for proposing so-called facilities last before ending that provision in 1996. Ottawa warned it would watch the latest initiative very closely.



World

# Trading Insults

International activists gear up for a confrontation in Seattle with the gurus of globalization

By Tom Fennell

As chief gardener early this century, Annie Wells spent hours tending the elegant garden on the Duke of Wellington's estate near London. But he yearned for property of his own. In 1911, he left to homestead just east of Swift Current, Sask., where he tilled the soil and built a small house. Today, he still sees Annie's old wooden house. He often wonders if he will be the last in his family to farm, and he believes the answer could hinge on the outcome of the World Trade Organization negotiations that begin next week in Seattle. Canada wants the WTO to ban all agricultural subsidies, but without such aid, Wells believes the family farm is doomed. "The

WTO's decisions hit directly at farmers," says Wells. "People are being forced off the land."

Wells is not alone in his opposition to the WTO, which regulates the millions of dollars in trade between its 134 member countries. Nearly 60,000 protesters, including several thousand from Canada, are expected to descend on Seattle to try to disrupt the WTO's proceedings, which will culminate in a three-day round of discussions aimed at expanding global trade. The demonstrators' seemingly impossible goal is to stop the relentless progress of economic globalization, which they claim is being driven by a WTO agenda dominated by the interests of multinational corporations. Negotiators involved with the WTO insist they will not be daunted by the demonstrators, who predict their resistance will be the largest protest against globalization ever staged by international citizens' organizations. Steven Staples, an organizer with the national Council of Canadians in Vancouver, is plotting a 30-bus contingent to cross the border. "People are concerned about what the WTO is going to do with our education and health-care systems," says Staples. "People want to do something about it."

Even in Staples was organizing his first of three, first trades around the world was preparing to celebrate their greatest victory yet. After 13 years of painfully slow negotiations, U.S.

*Democrats in Seattle, Canada will try to end agricultural subsidies and open up services*

and Chinese officials finally reached an agreement designed to allow China into the WTO. The bilateral deal, which gives China greater access to U.S. markets in exchange for lowering its own tariffs, was hammered out last week between U.S. Trade Representative Charlene Barshefsky and Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation Shu Guangsheng—and gives a major boost to reformers like Premier Zhu Rongji, who twice threatened to sack the talks.

Being most now negotiate bilateral agreements with other key WTO countries before it can enter the organization. This week, another major step is expected in Toronto. Shu and U.S. International Trade Minister Pierre Pettigrew are scheduled to address the annual meeting of the Canada-China Business Council, and officials from both countries are completing a pact that is virtually identical to the American deal. They hope it will be signed during the Chinese minister's visit. "Very little remains to be agreed," Pettigrew told *Maclean's*. "It's great news for the world and our businesses."

Pettigrew will then move on to Seattle, where he plans to support an agenda that deeply angers Canadian nationalists. Ottawa intends to push especially hard in two controversial areas: international trade in services and ending agricultural subsidies.

Canada provides for less than other developed countries in so-called producer subsidies to its farmers. In 1996, wheat farmers received the equivalent of \$207 per tonne in the European Union, \$89 in the United States and just under \$12 in Canada. Despite a good crop on track of the prairie this year, an increasing number of Canadian farmers are being pushed into bankruptcy in the face of falling grain prices. At the same time, they complain the government has already drastically cut farm subsidies, and to ease them altogether would be a disaster. "People are being forced off the land," says Wells. "It's being done in the interest of the WTO's corporate agenda."

Pettigrew and many economists, however, believe it is subsidies that are actually hurting farmers. The problem, they argue, is that the payments cause farmers to overproduce, driving down prices. Without the handouts, they say, prices would stabilize. But attempts to convince the powerful European agricultural lobby to let its subsidies have met dead ends. "Progress has been very painful in agriculture," says Gordon Brodie, a trade expert who helped negotiate the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement. "Because of the disproportionate political strength of the farming communities in Europe and the United States."

Ottawa will also throw its weight behind attempts by WTO members to open up international trade in services, which includes such industries as engineering, advertising and consulting. But critics including Maude Barlow, national



Pettigrew: not healthy

## Getting into China

This week, Canadian officials hope to sign a trade agreement with China governing its entry into the World Trade Organization. International Trade Minister Pierre Pettigrew says it will closely parallel last week's breakthrough deal with the United States. Key elements of that pact from a Canadian point of view:

### TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

Foreign companies can own up to 49 per cent of Chinese telecom firms upon China's entry into the WTO, and 50 per cent after two years. Outlets can invest in Internet companies.

### FINANCE:

Foreign banks

### CAN OFFER SERVICES IN LOCAL CURRENCY:

Foreign firms can distribute and sell products directly to Chinese consumers after two years, and to all citizens after five years. Foreigners can own 33 per cent of Chinese financial services firms, 49 per cent after three years. Insurers will gain access to all of China.

### MANUFACTURING:

Foreign firms can distribute and sell products directly to Chinese consumers after two years, and to all citizens after five years. Foreigners can own 33 per cent of Chinese financial services firms, 49 per cent after three years. Insurers will gain access to all of China.

chairwoman of the Council of Canadians, say that in doing so Pettigrew is threatening Canada's health and education systems by exposing them to foreign involvement.

Barlow argues that once private companies in Canada begin to deliver health or education services, the WTO will insist that "equal treatment" must apply and foreign firms would be allowed in. The door may have been partially opened in Alberta last week when Premier Ralph Klein said he hoped to cut public waiting lists by allowing investment in private clinics. "Any area you open up for introduction in the WTO," says Barlow, "means you must allow foreign corporations in that sector the right to come in. It is the biggest threat we have ever faced."

Pettigrew insists the government can still protect specific areas of the economy under an expanded WTO agreement. And he says categorically that Canada will not sign a deal that opens the country's education and health-care systems to foreign firms. "Let me be crystal clear," says Pettigrew. "Canada will not take up health and public education. We simply won't." He says whether a country allows foreign firms into critical areas of the economy is a matter of a purely voluntary basis. "Some countries," he argues, "will voluntarily open up their health and education systems. But it will be their choice."

As that debate rages, many free-trade activists are focusing on the imminent inclusion of China in the world trading system. The Bank of Montreal is just one of dozens of companies that are ready to sign in. "We will benefit," said Scott Christensen, the bank's senior vice-president for international banking, "because we will now be able to make loans to our foreign clients in the local currency." While this may seem a routine matter, the impact of that and many other WTO provisions will dramatically boost China's economy over the long run—and the possibilities for entrepreneurship among its 1.2 billion people. For better or for worse, the WTO is bound to change lives all over the world—from Seattle to Swift Current. ■





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## Student tragedy in Texas

A 12-m pyramid of logs that was to be used in a giant bonfire collapsed at Texas A&M University, killing 12 people, 11 of them students. Police believe a 30-m center leg that served as the key support for the pile may have given way. The 90-year-old bonfire tradition is part of the hoopla around the annual football game between Texas A&M and rival University of Texas.

## Kuchma holds Ukraine

Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma scored off a Communist challenge in a presidential run-off election that international observers said was marred by irregularities. Kuchma, a former Soviet technocrat and cautious reformer, gained a second five-year term by defeating Communist Petro Symonenko with 56 percent of the vote.

## Paying its dues

The United States has agreed to pay \$1.4 billion in back dues it owes the United Nations, avoiding a loss at its General Assembly seat on Jan. 1. But under terms set by congressional leaders, the world body must agree to reduce the U.S. share of dues to 22 percent from 25, and to freeze the \$1.8 billion UN budget for two years.

## Plutonium shipments set

Despite growing opposition, Transport Canada approved Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.'s plan to ship plutonium from scrapped American and Russian nuclear weapons to a refinery at Clack River, Ore., so use if the material can fuel Canada nuclear reactors. Washington, however, cancelled plans to ship large quantities of such plutonium, but said it remains committed to transporting small amounts to Canada for the experiment.

## Battling ATM fees

City councilors in San Francisco and Santa Monica, Calif., voted to ban banks from charging ATM users who insert another bank's card. A judge last week blocked the cities from enforcing the laws, and some banks began rejecting any but their own cards. But the movement to stop fees of up to \$2.50 spread: New York City began drafting a similar law.

## World Notes

## Anger and confusion over Flight 990

Did a suicidal pilot over EgyptAir Flight 990 cause a death plunge on Oct. 31, killing the 217 people onboard? That explosive question was at the center of the investigation last week as numerous unnamed sources described the content of the flight's cockpit voice recorder. Angry Egyptians officials, however, saw an American rush to judgment. Just before the Boeing 767 began its fatal dive off Massachusetts, chief pilot Gennadiy Il-Bitensky, apparently alone at the controls, is heard to say a common prayer in Arabic: "I put my faith in God's hands." Early on, sources maintained he also said, "I have made my decision." But it wasn't over, another US official said. Il-Bitensky never made that decisive remark, and the earlier report was an "innocent mistake" of transcription. In Egypt, relatives rejected



El-Seraoui (left) with family, demands for more criminal

any notion that Il-Bitensky, a father

of five, planned to commit suicide. Even so, investigators continued to focus on why the plane's autopilot was shut off just before the plunge. The pilot evidently remained in the cockpit and struggled to pull the plane out of the dive. But each pilot's controls for the flaps that rise and lower the plane were pushed in opposite directions, and someone manually shut off the engines.

## Breakthrough in Northern Ireland

A deal on arms may finally allow Northern Ireland's factions to share power. Although members must still approve, officials of the Protestant Ulster Unionist Party agreed to join a government with Sinn Féin, the Irish Republican Army's political arm, before the IRA turns over weapons. Under a plan brokered by former U.S. senator George Mitchell, the IRA will name a go-between to deal with a disarmament commission headed by retired Canadian Gen. John de Chastelain.

## Schreiber probed

Karlheinz Schreiber, a key figure in Canada's Airbus controversy, was a target of a new investigation in Germany. Prosecutors said that in 1991, Schreiber handed over a suitcase containing one million German marks to two officials of Germany's then-ruling Christian Democratic party. The prosecutors, led by Chancellor Helmut Kohl, had recently allowed a German firm to sell tanks to Saudi Arabia, a

deal Schreiber helped broker. He has said the money, now worth about \$780,000, was a political donation. But neither the party nor the officials reported the transfer, and German authorities are investigating it as tax fraud. Schreiber, now in Taiwan, is fighting extradition to Germany where he is under investigation in connection with the tank deal and sales of Airbus aircraft to Canada and Thailand. Last week, his extradition case was adjourned until January.

# A New Bossat McCain

By John DeMont

Allison McCain came home in August. But his roomy office atop McCain Foods Ltd.'s international headquarters in tiny, out-of-the-way Florenceville, N.B., looks like he arrived just yesterday. Several framed pieces of art lean in a pile waiting to fill big empty spaces on the walls. Other than a couple of photographs of his wife, Clare, and their two teenage children, the only personal touch is a photo of him sitting down a Swiss mountain cabin when he worked in McCain's United Kingdom head office in the English seaside resort of Scarborough. Allison, 50, who says that 16 years in Britain made him "a bit of an anglophile," sounds a touch wistful for his old life as he stares out the picture window across the empty Saint John River toward the ridge of land where generations of McCains have lived—and many, including his father, Andrew, who died in 1986, and his uncle Bob, who passed away seven years earlier, he lived in a family plot. "I was born and grew up here," Allison told *Maclean's* in his first extensive interview since being appointed McCain deputy chairman, making him the heir apparent, in February.

"I thought I knew it pretty well, but I've been out of the country for 28 years."

And much has changed. In 1980, when Allison left his job as production manager of the Florenceville french-fry plant, to become production director of McCain's Australian operations, the firm has two younger uncles, Harrison and Wallace, joined in 1956 was already an undeniable Atlantic Canada success story with an impressive \$500 million in sales. Still ahead was the sharp in growth that would push annual sales to \$5.6 billion in 1999 and make McCain, with 16,000 employees worldwide, one of Canada's best-known business names in the global marketplace. Publicly, at least, there was not a hint of the Shakespearean clash of wills between Harrison, now 72, and Wallace, 68, that would forever shatter the peace within the family empire. And it was not at all obvious that Allison, a quiet, engineer whose only goal once had been to escape the quiet confines of Florenceville, would emerge from among the five McCain cousins once visiting to the business to be the chairman in waiting. "Newly all the family think that he is a good choice," says Harrison McCain, the blunt-talking chairman. "His role will be to try to continue the road line and I believe he will be able to do it."

*Like the apparent, it is possible to maintain the food processor's enviable growth*

Yet even Allison must know the job of running the McCain empire has perhaps never been harder. He might not have become boss-designate if Harrison and Wallace had not battled over succession. In theory, the many family firsts officially ended when Wallace was named as co-CEO in 1994. He departed to Toronto with his son Scott and Michael (the latter his personal candidate to be the next head of McCain) where they took over Maple Leaf Foods Inc. But Wallace still owns 33 per cent of McCain Foods Group Inc., the holding company that controls the food-processing giant, with its major lines of fries, frozen pizzas and juices. Harrison holds an equal number of shares, while the balance of power remains split among the families of their two brothers who so far, at least, have always sided with Harrison. The wariness remains painful as ever: "We are talking about a pure business empire, everybody gets along fine," says Allison. "In matters that were in dispute among the family, well, I don't think people have changed their views very much."

Even if the shareholders were not bitter enemies, Harrison's success is going to have to be sustainable to keep that enviable growth momentum intact. McCain is already one of the dominant french-fry makers in Canada, the United States and Western Europe. Anxious to add to market share, it has spent more than \$200 million in the past two years expanding a plant capacity in Holland and the United States, and building a new french-fry plant in France. It is also breaking ground on a \$94-million potato-processing plant in Alberta. More takeover are a possibility now that McCain has disposed the \$680 million it paid in 1997 to buy the food-service division of Orelia Foods Inc. from H. J. Heinz Co. of Pittsburgh. The next chairman, moreover, will have to lead the charge into emerging markets like South America—where, just last week, the company announced a \$100-million expansion of its potato-processing plant in Argentina that also serves Brazil, Chile and Uruguay—as well as Eastern Europe, where McCain has sunk \$79 million into a new french-fry plant in Strzelin, Poland.

Truth is, Harrison will not see a long shadow over his successor. Bold-headed, fast-talking and burning with energy, he always took the spotlight from Wallace, his more retiring brother during their 38-year partnership. McCain executives expect their future chairman will be more a steady-as-the-sheep operator than big-thinking visionary. And Allison, whose lean build, thick hair and quiet manner resemble Wallace more than Harrison, would rather avoid any comparisons with the uncle he is destined to succeed. "I wish deal with the expectations," he says. "My father told me as a kid, 'You have to understand Harrison is one of the strongest business people in Canada.' I can't try to emulate that."

He cannot escape it either—just like he has never been able to escape being a McCain, and all the wealth and power that name implies in the little village near where the first member of the clan arrived from County Donegal, Ireland, in the 1820s. Like most of his cousins, Allison, whose father ran the family send-pasta business, McCain Products Inc., went to the local schools. By the time he graduated in 1972 with an engineering degree from the University of New Brunswick in Fredericton, all he knew is that he did not want to go into the family business.

Instead, he wanted to travel and see the world. After a brief stint at the New Brunswick Telephone Co., he quit and headed to London to visit his oldest sister, Kathy, travelled around Europe and enrolled in a French course at the Sorbonne. Back in London, he and Kathy went to lunch with their uncle Harrison, in town on business, and Charles McCarthy, then-managing director of McCain's United Kingdom operations. They invited Allison to see their french-fry plant in Scarborough, Sarnia, Allison. "I saw a bunch of people who were really excited about what they were doing, were quite young, very casual and very unbusinesslike, and I said this was the kind of company I want to work in."

In 1975, Harrison gave him an engineering job, making Allison the first member of the next generation to enter the family firm. But it was in Florenceville. The overseas transfer he wanted so badly did not come until five years later when he took the post in Australia. Three years later, he moved to England to become production director with McCain Foods (GB) Ltd., and in 1988 he was promoted to

deputy managing director of the British unit.

By that point, the bad blood over who would take over when Harrison and Wallace retired was already starting to bubble to the surface. These days, everyone in Florenceville just wants to put the whole painful episode behind them. But even Harrison, who refuses to talk about the spat, admits that Allison's appointment may not be the last word in the fight over succession. Allison also prefers not to talk about the post. He is still getting used to raising a home on the ridge and driving his Mercedes sedan the couple of kilometers to the McCain parking lot where his spot is next to Harrison's. Allison expects to be away from home at least half the time, being to McCain operations around the world in one of the corporate jets that sit on the air strip up behind their home. That is making the transition more difficult for his Irish-born children and wife, a physician from northern New Brunswick. "My daughter and I are nervous. Why can't we just go home?" he laughs. They do not understand that when your name is McCain all roads, sooner or later, lead to Florenceville. And that, at their father's knee better than anyone, Atlantic wealth does not come without extraordinary challenges—and expectations. ■

**As Allison McCain prepares to take over, the job of running the family-owned empire has never been harder**



Pascheberg (left), Yohu  
shoring Bergdorf Goodman  
renovation: moza

## Taking on the retail world

Savvy international merchants are turning to a hot Toronto team for designs with a difference

By Kimberley Noble

It is 10 o'clock on a clear November morning, and a lab in the centre of the upscale residential suburb, Glenview, is humming. The interior design studio simply is "the gey"—an ending, across the plaza at the south-eastern edge of New York City's Central Park on their way to inspect the last-minute work on their latest cross-border project. A little over a year ago, the city (by New York and London standards) Toronto design firm beat the world's stiffest competition and won the coveted job of redesigning two floors of that mecca for old money and

good taste, Bergdorf Goodman. This past Yohu Pascheberg is charge of the most extensive renovation since the exclusive Fifth Avenue retailer opened in 1928 on the site where the Canadian Vanderbilt II mansion once stood. The past couple of months have been tense. On top of all the usual pressures, design rigors about when to unveil the resulting changes—which start on the main floor and include a circular staircase leading down to a connected department located on the so-called plaza level. ("The client," says Yohu, the firm's creative director, "won't let us call it a basement.") Should they make a splash on U.S. Thanksgiving, the much-hyped ceremonial start of the Christ-

mas shopping season, or open a few weeks later, when the first phase of the \$20-million overhaul is finished? "The yea and the nay of it is that it has to be complete, or appear to be complete," says Yohu. "But what's at stake is hundreds of thousands of dollars a day." Then, in mid-October, Bergdorf management agreed to open on Nov. 22, and the push was on. The U.S. executives grew increasingly angry. Pascheberg, who manages the business side of the partnership, says it was clear the results wouldn't be what they had picked the strong design team. "I said then, 'Don't worry, it's going to get finished and you'll keep all the signs and the signage, it will all work away.'"

Slow Manhattan's new odd couple. The two make a strange but striking pair: Pascheberg, of southwestern Ontario Mennonite stock, is tall and blond, with a tendency to make big

gestures that involve rotating his arms from the shoulder. Toronto-born Yohu is small and fire-haired, like his Japanese ancestors, and, when he talks, uses his fingers like brushes, drawing delicate patterns in the air. Stronger still is the way the two 46-year-old colleagues, men have ended up resembling executives from a U.S. retail legend like Bergdorf Goodman that all will be well because the Canadian know what they're doing. But that's what Yohu and Pascheberg do, and, if their growing international client list is anything to go

the work of the two men and what is now a 50-person team of designers, architects and graphic artists. The firm's curvy, retro-looking forms and subtle washes of colour can be found across the country in locations ranging from Clearwater phase retail outlets to a new chain of just specialty stores, XXXXX, that the Thirties division of Dylex Ltd. is opening across Canada. Its high-end work includes the nation's yet only interior of many of Toronto's trendiest restaurants—Cane, Moon and Satterness—as well as The

North. "The said, Ras adds that a growing number of savvy merchants are looking for something different from what is available from 'the usual suspects.' This search now often leads to Yohu Pascheberg. 'They have an approach,' says Ras, 'that is not duplicated by any other design firm.'"

So far, the firm has designed a trendy new Manhattan hotel, devised a concept to renovate 150 Victoria's Secret stores, and is reworking the cosmetics, jewelry and accessories departments for Bergdorf Goodman. This is all



The newly opened XXXX in Toronto: launching a concept as well as a store

by the two Ryerson Polytechnic University design grads do it as well as anybody in the world.

For the better part of a decade, Yohu Pascheberg, which operates out of an old National Geographic warehouse in Toronto's industrial east end, has been the largest and most successful of a new generation of Canadian commercial interior design firms. On this side of the border, its clients read like a who's who of the corporate class: Watson, Bask, Marriott. While not nearly a household name, people in many of Canada's urban centres will—whether they know it or not—be familiar with

Process of Wales theatre and its award-winning washrooms.

They have won international praise for their work in Asia. Until a couple of years ago, however, Yohu Pascheberg had not remained south of the border in the United States, even the most celebrated design firm is handicapped if it operates outside of downtown Manhattan. "Call it cultural myopia," says Mayer Ras, editor-in-chief of New York's *Interior Design* magazine, "but most people who want new things say and fashion and chic are not going to hire a Canadian designer. They will look to Europe, but they won't look

phase of the Bergdorf Goodman renovation. In the meantime, the firm has just been chosen to design the multi-million-dollar Neiman Marcus store to be built after the company signs out its existing 14,850-square-metre store in Las Vegas.

What are the secrets of this success? For starters, the guys are the first to admit what the Canadian design establishment has not for years. Yohu Pascheberg is not for everyone. They also acknowledge they are ambitious, hard-driving—but not hard-selling—and, on top of it all, shrewd cross-national movers. They often ignored a potential client for weeks because his phone messages carried 905 area code.

## According to Yabu Pushelberg, architects and designers should stay small and charge top dollar

indicating that he was calling from outside metropolitan Toronto. "George said to Tina [Browne, the firm's marketing director], 'Just get rid of him,'" Pushelberg confesses. But the suburban pessimist, and named out to be the last to a famous design future—so famous they cannot reveal his name—who subsequently called Yabu Pushelberg and designing one of their rare accidental projects, a Frank Lloyd Wright-inspired home in the Ontario countryside.

Boded down to its essential elements, the Yabu Pushelberg manifesto would read as follows: Stay small. Take risks. Travel. Eat out as much as possible. (This is what makes them such innovative restaurant and club designers, says Caruso co-owner Peter Oliver. "They probably can eat most a week at home.") Home, in Yabu and Pushelberg's case, is a penthouse apartment in downtown Toronto and a house in Miami's hip South Beach? Do only the work that

really interests you. Never do the same thing twice. Charge top dollar. But most of all, respect, and challenge, the customer. "I think architects and designers are their own worst enemies," Pushelberg says. They decide ahead of time not to challenge their clients. "They end up designing down. But nine times out of 10, if customers are presented with choices, 'they'll choose to do something better because they know it will take them further.'"

They promise what they preach. Yabu's parents, a Japanese farmer-architect and fishing-boat builder who was educated during the Second World War, and Pushelberg, who grew up near Kitchener, Ont., met at Ryerson's interior design school in the early 1970s. After graduating, they landed jobs in their field but found the work less than satisfying. In 1980, Yabu and Pushelberg struck out on their own, designing a lot of small stores and kiosks. Right from



*Packaging for Japanese department store chain Cao-punk, beyond features*

the start, however, they pushed clients to explore the impact that light, colour and the arrangement of space has on employees and customers. Their big break came in 1984 when Club Monaco, one of the great Canadian retail success stories of the past 15 years, hired Yabu Pushelberg to create a look for its flagship Queen Street West store in downtown Toronto. The project provided the firm with a reputation for being fresh, fun and unusual.

Maybe too much so. Big corporations balked at hiring what one financial services executive called "fiasco designers." So, in 1987, even though business was still booming in Canada, they accepted an assignment to design a department store in Taipei, Taiwan. "It was an incredible risk for a company in our seven years old to dive into unknown territory," says Browne. "But we have always had this going-for-it attitude. And it led to other commissions." That included the South China Morning Post new Hong Kong headquarters, a hotel complex in Shanghai and, in 1995 and 1996, the complete design, from retail space to bags, cards and accessories, for a Japanese department store chain called Cao-punk. Back in Canada, the bottom dropped out of the economy and Yabu Pushelberg was forced to lay off half its Toronto staff—but concen-

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*Artist's concept for the revamped Bergdorf Goodman's exploring light, colour and space*



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Some potential clients see the design duo as too avant-garde or too expensive—but they are too busy to worry

mind than remaining resources on what would, to this day, their signature project: The Princess of Wales theatre. "I thought they did pretty special work," remembers David Mervish, who believed that their light touch and attention to detail would be perfect for the new theatre. Mervish ended up being perfect for them. More than any client up to that point, he let the firm follow its vision. "They push you to the limit," Mervish says. "They wanted romanian tile in the front lobby Mervish said, 'it would look like 1950s high-school floor.' They told him to go look at New York's Rockefeller Center. He did. The result Mervish agreed to installing the astonishing mosaics in the theatre lobby—very fine and sparkling blue ones, made up of tiny squares of tile hand-cut and colored in Venice under Yehli's supervision. "It was a great success in the end," Mervish says. "I didn't see money, but I got something beautiful and original."

"Of course, you can't please everybody Yehli Puhelberg, known colloquially as "Yehli Dabbia Doo," still attracts a lot of potential clients as too avant-garde—or simply too expensive. The Globe and Mail and Indigo Books & Music Inc.

are among companies that commissioned proposals from the guys but could not justify paying what they charge for fine and custom-made mosaics. So, for that matter, did Bloomingdale's, when Yehli Puhelberg submitted a proposal for a New Jersey poker project. They do not, however, have either the time or inclination to fact over what is not happening—because so much is.

At the retail market changes—divided between consumers who shop for the lowest possible prices and those who shop for stimulating experiences—custom chairs like Holt Renfrew & Co. Ltd., Blois Ltd. and Dylis have begun to enter Yehli Puhelberg not just for its expertise in choosing fabrics and floor coverings, but in creating an environment that will provide some competitive edge. "They understand the flow of customers, and how they want to be treated," says Thriftyspeccard Midley Mullan. He hired Yehli Puhelberg to help launch the XXXXX concept, as well as to work alongside him on a remodeling of the Thriftys chain. Galen Weston had their redesign in Holt Renfrew stores and help showcase their private-label merchandise. The

privately owned chain "has a monopoly in its niche," Puhelberg says. "There is absolutely no reason it shouldn't make pots of money. Our job is to help make that happen, without losing any of its top customers or cash."

Much the same can be said of Yehli Puhelberg himself. Now that they are such a big fish in such a small pond, they worry about having enough challenges to keep from getting repetitive or complacent. These days, they talk a lot about working in Australia, which has a robust and adventurous commercial design industry, and they are finally bowing to pressure to set up shops in the United States—something they resisted for years. "They are looking for lost space in Manhattan to open a branch next spring. "If they are at all serious about getting onto the radar screen of some New York clients, they need at least a smaller office," says Interior Design's Ray But the guys trust that their headquarters will remain in Toronto. And that's not only because the Canadian dollar makes their work more affordable, but also because Canadian employees and suppliers play such a large part in their success. "We have talent and resources here that nobody else has," Yehli, the matriarch, says simply. After all, he and Puhelberg are in a position to know. ■



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Sketch of an upstairs lounge for Liverpool Gardens (below), concept for remodeling Victorian Secret store (left), creating an environment where shopping is a stimulating experience







One of 824 stores involving up finance

## Shoppers Drug goes south

A group of investors led by leveraged-buyout specialists Kohlberg Kravis Roberts and Co. of New York City bought the 824-store Shoppers Drug Mart chain, Canada's largest, for

\$2.6 billion. The buyers also include Shoppers' customers and the Ontario Teachers' Pension Plan Board, which will own between 10 and 15 per cent of the chain. The group beat a bid by Longwood, Que.-based Jean Coutu Group Inc., which has 545 drugstores in Canada and the United States.

The sale is the latest move in the breakup of Montreal-based Imasco Ltd., the conglomerate that owns Shoppers. In August, British American Tobacco PLC, which controls 41 per cent of Imasco, offered \$10.3 billion to take the company private, but is interested in keeping only its cigarette unit. Imperial Tobacco BAT has arranged to sell off C.T. Financial, parent of Canada Trust, to the Toronto Dominion Bank for \$7.85 billion. Last week, the Shoppers deal prompted BAT to increase its bid for Imasco to \$10.7 billion, but some analysts say BAT will have to hike its offer again if it hopes to win a shareholder vote in January.

## Huge profits, big layoffs for banks

The Toronto Dominion Bank reported a fiscal 1999 profit of \$2.96 billion, the largest annual earnings ever for a Canadian bank. The previous record, \$1.82 billion, was set last year by the Royal Bank, which last week reported its profit down slightly to \$1.76 billion. Both banks have announced plans to trim staff—4,900 jobs at TD, 6,500 at Royal. Saying he was pleased with the results, TD chairman Charles Balfour added "We're not going to succumb to complacency or hubris."

## Financial outlook

The Bank of Canada raised its key lending rate by a quarter of a percentage point to five per cent, the first such increase in six months. Chartered

banks quickly followed suit, lifting prime rates to 6.5 per cent. Bank of Canada governor Gordon Thiessen said the increase was needed to keep inflation within the bank's target range of one to three per cent. The announcement came a day after the U.S. Federal Reserve raised its benchmark rate by a quarter-point to 5.5 per cent. Some analysts expect further increases in the first half of next year. Meanwhile, Statistics Canada said the annual inflation rate slowed to 2.3 per cent in October. Inflation had run at a rate of 2.6 per cent a year in September, but many prices slowed their climb last month.



## The biggest merger ever

Bentley's Vodafone Air Touch PLC, the world's No. 1 mobile phone company, announced a hostile takeover bid for German engineering and telecommunications group Mannesmann AG worth \$187 billion—the largest corporate union ever. If successful, the combined company will have more than 42 million customers. The offer surpasses MCI Worldcom's \$168-billion purchase of Sprint last month.

## Black gold

The price of crude oil traded as high as \$26.80 (U.S.) a barrel on the New York Mercantile Exchange, the highest it has been since January 1991, when the Persian Gulf War drove up the cost. The hike is expected to lead to gasoline price increases, surcharges on plane tickets and higher costs for petroleum-based products. The price of a barrel of oil has more than doubled this year.

## Eaton's deal approved

Unsecured creditors and bondholders voted in favour of a deal to restructure the bankrupt Eaton's department store chain. Under the plan, landlords will receive about 12 cents on the dollar, while suppliers get 50 cents. In total, Eaton's creditors are owed more than \$499 million. The restructuring is based on Sears Canada buying up to 16 Eaton's stores for \$80 million.

## Secret talks for Canadian

Texas-based AMR Corp., which has won control over Canadian Airlines, was reported to be in negotiations with Air Canada on merging the two Canadian carriers. Earlier, Air Canada made a formal \$93-million offer for the Calgary-based airline. Meanwhile, investors called on Ottawa to force the airlines to sell their regional affiliates.

## Seeking a deal on Microsoft

U.S. District Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson appointed Richard Posner, chief judge for the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago, to try to negotiate a settlement in the government's antitrust case against Microsoft. Penfield's Nov. 5 ruling that Microsoft is a monopoly could lead to the company's breakup unless a deal is struck.



## Ross Laver

# Corel's unknown saviour

## He's back!

Little more than a year after his company's stock hit bottom, and five weeks after resignation changed him with insider trading, Corel Corp. CEO Michael Cowpland was strutting around the Canadian media show in Las Vegas last week a happy man. Not long ago, the weeks on Bay Street were that Corel was as good as finished. Yet in the past eight months, as shares have staged an astonishing comeback, rising more than 600 per cent to last week's high of \$21.65.

Cowpland, Ottawa's answer to the yo-yo, has bounced back many times in his career, most famously after he and Terry Matthews founded one of MCI Corp. in the early 1980s. Matthews went on to start Newbridge Networks, while Cowpland led millions on a series of ill-fated start-ups. Corel, launched in 1985, sold almost went under before Cowpland spent an opening in the graphics software market and set about filling it. That led to CorelDRAW, which debuted in 1989 and became a huge success.

Ever since, Corel has struggled to produce another hit. If the share price is any indication, the company may finally have done so—thanks in part to a gifted young programmer who no longer works at Corel but played a key role in shaping its strategy.

His name is Sam Mehra, the son of Indian immigrants who moved to Ottawa from Winnipeg when Mehra was 12. As a student at St. Robert's Benedict High School, Mehra loved English and computer science but couldn't stand sitting in a classroom. Most of what he knew about programming, he learned at home, having acquired his first computer when he was 8.

In Grade 11, desperate for some real-world experience, Mehra trained in a co-op education program. He soon found himself working part time at nearby Northern Telecom. The senior engineers put him to work in the processor architecture group, programming software that simulated the next generation of phone switches.

One day at lunch, Mehra was listening to the fact that his home computer—a PC running Microsoft Windows—wasn't as versatile as the high-end machines at Nortel. One of the older engineers suggested he replace Windows with a new operating system, Linux, the source code for which was freely available on the Internet. Mehra did so and was delighted by the result. For the first time, he could delve into the guts of the operating system and tweak it as he saw fit.

After high school, Mehra and a friend launched their own business, which evolved into Ottawa's first commercial Internet service provider. Then there he moved to a local district connection and then to Millipoint Networks, an Ottawa company that was doing leading-edge work in network security. He might have stayed there but for one thing: In 1997 Millipoint chose to focus its efforts on Windows NT computer systems. Mehra, unhappy with that decision, jumped to Corel, which was building its own network computer and was looking around for a suitable operating system.

At Corel, Mehra became a kind of Linux evangelist, working closely with a team of engineers and product managers. Unfortunately, the team who ran their division was far less

supportive of his efforts. For months, Mehra worked surreptitiously, determined to prove that Linux was better suited to the company's needs than the technology Corel had been pursuing. Finally, he showed his superiors what he had done. They loved it, but the kind of the division blew up when he realized what had been going on behind his back. "That was the fight to end all fights. He basically announced what we were doing," Mehra recalls.

Unbeknownst to Mehra, however, one of his superiors had been keeping Cowpland informed of his work. Soon, Mehra and the CEO were chatting regularly. As Cowpland's interest in Linux grew, Mehra introduced him to one of the Linux world's best-known figures, Mark Young, the Canadian-born chairman of Red Hat Software Inc. Finally, in the early summer of 1998, Cowpland fired the head of Mehra's division and announced that Corel would henceforth focus much of its research and development on Linux-based software.

It was a risky move, but 18 months later Linux has emerged as one of the hottest trends in the software industry—which in turn has given new life to Corel. Mehra isn't doing badly himself at a conference in Silicon Valley last month, he was offered a job at Vixion Systems of Sunnyvale, Calif., a fast-growing developer of cheap, powerful computer servers. The company is now preparing to go public, at which point Mehra—who turned 25 in September—will almost certainly become a millionaire. "I'm just now starting to get excited here, but the life is absolutely incredible," he says. Adds Mehra: "I love everything I am so that high-school co-op program." And whether they know it or not, Corel shareholders owe a lot to Sam Mehra.



Mehra: high-school prodigy

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## Personal Finance

### Cashing in on concern

Analysts advise caution in the face of Y2K uncertainty

**Katherine Aulis**, vice-president of Kerr Financial Corp. in Montreal, learned as friend described the special Y2K deal his financial adviser had offered. For one per cent of the friend's assets, the adviser would sell all her investments prior to Dec. 31. Then, once Y2K had wreaked some unspecified havoc on the markets, he would buy everything back for her—for a further one per cent of assets. Aulis

markets is still a huge unknown. In an international survey of 1,439 so-called Y2K experts, 26 per cent said they already had or would reduce their equity holdings because of Y2K.

One of the sponsors of the survey, Ed Yardeni, has appointed himself official Y2K alarmist, stirring up a Web site questioning the world's readiness. Yardeni is no financial Jesse Doux, predicting disaster for fun and profit. The chief economist for Deutsche Bank in New York City, Yardeni is one of the United States' top economic foremen, and has testified before the U.S. Congress about his concerns. In

the most recent edition of his newsletter, *The Y2K Reporter*, Yardeni repeated his belief that there is a 70-per-cent chance of a Y2K-related downturn, most likely a severe recession during the first six months of 2000.

In general, however, the investment industry is taking a more upbeat approach. York University professor of finance Maïke Milovitz, an expert in investments and probability, says money managers have known about Y2K for a long time, so the market has already adjusted. "We



Long: predicting a series of small to moderate failures

told her friend exactly what she thought of this proposal and, shortly after, her friend changed the adviser. "Financial advisers should focus on helping their clients, not take advantage of their fear about Y2K," says Aulis.

But given the continuing uncertainty about how Y2K will affect financial systems and life in general, is selling out of the market really such a bad idea? As Jan. 1, 2000, approaches, firms are reeling that bank and investment accounts will vanish into a tangle of dysfunctional cables and chips. However, the effect of Y2K-related problems on the investments

can construct members showing the probability of what could go wrong," Milovitz says. "But I don't see them in high enough to change your vacation plans, let alone your portfolio."

However, Wayne Lutz, a senior financial adviser at Equinox Financial Ltd. who spent 26 years in the computer business, shares many of Yardeni's concerns. He does not think, though, that a global financial meltdown is likely. Rather, he predicts a series of small to moderate Y2K-related failures that will disrupt the supply chain. The dominoes should start falling by late January. The worst result,

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## Personal Finance

Long says, would be a global recession that lasts at least six months. The best case? Loss of jobs, slowing, causing an economic slowdown for about three months.

Given the disagreement among the experts, what is an ordinary investor to do? John De Goey, president of the central Ontario chapter of the Ontario Association of Financial Planners, describes the conundrum as "one of those Clint Eastwood moments—do you fire the lady?" De Goey's main worry is not that the Toronto Stock Exchange computers will crash on January's phone opens will freeze. "To my mind, the greatest risk is herd mentality." What De Goey and others are wary of is a reversion belief that Y2K will cause a market disaster. "If someone yells 'fire' in a crowded theatre," he says, "you can stand in the exits and tell people there is no fire. But if the crowd thinks you, it does you no good to be right."

Selling out of the market is probably the worst thing investors could do, warns De Goey. Not only will they pay huge service fees and incur some irrevocable tax problems, but they may miss out on the market upsurge that even Y2K is predicting, once any Y2K problems are resolved. Instead, both Long and De Goey are helping clients switch to a more conservative asset allocation. For example, a client with an aggressive 80 per cent in equities might switch to a 40-60-20 mix of equity, bonds and cash. They're also moving some clients from funds more likely to be affected by international Y2K problems, such as emerging market funds, to more stable ones, such as a large cap Canadian equity fund.

Whatever the strategy, clients should not have to pay a large fee to implement it. If their money is in mutual funds, most companies have a cash or short-term bond fund where it can be switched at no cost. Neither De Goey nor Long has charged for the adjustments they are making. "This is an opportunity to build relationships," says De Goey, "not to exploit customers' fears."

DIANE FORRELL

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Diane Francis

## Let's start nailing cheaters

**Employment Insurance** investigators earlier this year were stopped from passing cheaters when a Federal Court of Canada judge ruled that the methods used to catch 136,000 fraudsters were illegal. This was a travesty—the court was wrong, and legislation should be enacted to overcome this unfortunate predicament.

Enforcement fraud has been an area of interest for me for a long time. I wrote a series of articles in the late 1980s and a book about massive cheating in 1990 with the result that of funds in every level of government began to realize fraud was easy—and possibly rampant. When it came to Employment Insurance, I wrote years ago that the die had been cast and heads in Ottawa, among other locales, were full of people on benefits holidaying without any intention of looking for work. Under the rules, then and now, EI recipients must be actively seeking employment in Canada and should always be available for job interviews. If they leave the country, or are not seeking work, they must notify the government and have their benefits suspended as long as they are away.

So EI investigators came up with a clever technique. They monitored and cross-referenced the names of EI beneficiaries with various declarations. For instance, if someone received EI benefits in January, 1995, re-checked Canada from St. Louis or Portland or the United States on Jan. 15 after a declared three-week visit, he was guilty of defrauding the system. The results were both accurate—and highly disappointing. Human Resources officials, in charge of handing out EI benefits, said they could have occupied 998.2 million in overpayments and penalties from 136,000 investigations of people who collected benefits wrongfully while outside Canada. It constituted an unprecedented and massive fraud by a surprisingly large number of people.

Even though the court ruling is now under appeal, it still means that those people now face no consequences for cheating their country. They were let off the hook because Justice Donald Tremblay-Lamer ruled in January that the government violated the law and rights of individuals by passing along information from one department to another. Privacy commissioners Bruce Phillips applauded the decision because, he said, the EI investigators investigated an invasion of privacy akin to "a policeman crashing through your front door looking for criminals." He added: "The concept that you can go rifling through the files of millions of utterly innocent people without their permission is a fishing expedition to catch a few cheaters makes a mockery of the trust on which the government collects information from Canadian citizens."

That's not poppycock.

People have a right to privacy, but no one has a right to steal money from our governments. To make independent information-sharing illegal is to smother efforts to stop the flow of money to the undeserving and deceitful. Governments, indeed, should be obliged to share information because they are intermediaries on behalf of taxpayers whose money they collect and then disburse. And once convinced, I would go even further to example the guilty parties' right to "privacy." I would publish all their names in full-page ads in newspapers across the country, along with those convicted of tax evasion or other white-collar crimes against governments. I'll make the guilty persons pay for the ads, too.

That court decision defies logic. Would the courts tell a corporation that its personnel department cannot share information about an employee's work record or salary with another department involved in recruiting that individual? What's the difference? As for the privacy commissioner's decision towards "fishing expeditions," what about Revenue Canada audits or police investigations? These are "fishing" expeditions involving "innocent" persons and yet they are totally necessary. Without tax and criminal enforcement, our country would not be civilized.

Besides enforcement, fraud prevention has been impeded by privacy concerns. Hundreds of billions of dollars are handed out annually in welfare, workers' compensation, pension, housing grants and health-care benefits without proper identification programs in place. The easy solution has always been to issue a national identity card to every resident complete with photo, fingerprints, DNA patterns and biographical information stored on a microchip. This card should replace cards for social insurance, health and pension, as well as immigration/travel documents, driver's licenses and even, possibly, passports. Such a card would pave the way towards the creation of a national computer system linking all government involvement programs. As things now stand, anyone can make multiple claims in different cities or provinces involving payments from various government departments, but "smart" cards would stop such nonsense and the technology already is being used in some corporations and in some universities to monitor library usage, pay for cafeteria food, buy books, pay parking costs and for access control in secured portions of the school.

Despite obvious benefits, a national card is not even on the drawing boards and any discussion about it brings out privacy advocates. But what's forgotten in this legal muddle is that taxpayers have rights, too. They are entitled to have their money deposited to those in need and to know that those who steal it will be punished.

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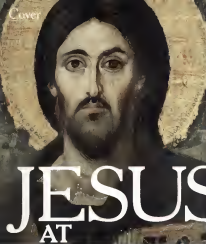
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# JESUS AT 2000

*Town at Christian Life Assembly  
in Langley, B.C.; Father Malone at  
St. Mark's Catholic Church in  
Toronto (below); religious in nature*



By D'Arcy Jenish

Rev. Shirley Gosse serves in one of Canada's most remote parishes, overseeing All Saints Anglican in Pouch (pronounced Pouch) Cove, Nfld., about 25 km north of St. John's. The white wooden church—built in 1882—stands a stone's throw from the Atlantic Ocean, and in rough weather, the enormous rollers that hammer the rocky shoreline douse the front doors with a salty spray. Come New Year's Day, however, Gosse intends to be on the stage—to opposed to the morning—end of a year. The 55-year-old priest will have one of her parish volunteers ring the brass bell, and All Saints will help initiate a nationwide roll of bell-ringing planned for soon in each time zone, and lasting five minutes, to celebrate the start of the third Christian millennium. "It will be a signal to the world that Christians are rejoicing, and still doing God's work," says Gosse, "even though we have many problems."

The bell-ringing will not be alone. Canadian Christian churches have



## CHRISTIAN CHURCHES shed past constraints in a bid to regain their flocks

planned numerous events, including a huge interdenominational prayer assembly in Ottawa next May 36, in part of a worldwide celebration that many are calling J2K—the 2,000th anniversary of the birth of Jesus Christ (Despite their best efforts, scholars do not know the exact date of the nativity.) In the ecumenical spirit that is sweeping Christianity—the Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches recently agreed to end a 462-year-old theological feud—many events in this country are multi-denominational. "We're like members of the same family," says Dean Allan Kirk, pastor at the Anglican Cathedral of St. John in Saskatoon, "who have gone separate ways for a couple of thousand years."

The approach of a new millennium has given the members of that vast family—two billion people, on every continent, and growing most rapidly in Africa—common cause for celebration. In Korea, Catholic bishops have asked every church in the country to hold all-night prayer sessions beginning on New Year's Eve. Brazilian churches have been planning events for three years because the millennium coincides with the 500th anniversary of the European discovery of what is now

Brazil. The grandest Christian festival—the Vatican's Jubilee AD 2000, which will include events honoring children, refugees, artists and many others—is expected to attract 30 million pilgrims to Rome over the course of the year.

For the world's one billion Roman Catholics, the jubilee year begins on Christmas Eve at St. Peter's Basilica, and the ceremony will be transmitted by satellite to more than 100 countries. Shortly before midnight mass, Pope John Paul II will raise a silver banner and kneel three times at the Basilica's 21m-tall bronze Holy Door. Once it has been opened, the accepted and final point, why, at 78, is suffering from Parkinson's disease among other ailments, will step across the threshold, making a symbolic entry to the third millennium. "This is a solemn moment," says Italian Cardinal Tettini, a senior Vatican official. "It is an extraordinary event, not just for Christians, but for the whole of humanity."

That solemn moment comes after a year in which the Pope has made significant gestures to heal centuries-old rifts among Christians, and improve Catholic-Jewish relations. In May he visited Romania, the first trip by a Pope to any predomi-



## THE INSTITUTIONAL crisis has led to a spirit of evangelism

Cover

neatly Orthodox Catholic country in almost 1,000 years. Papal craves have also tried leaders of the Greek Orthodox Church, and now Munich, John Paul plans to visit Israel, which Israeli cabinet minister Shimon Ben-Ari calls "a milestone in the relationship between the Jewish people and Christianity."

But as Canadian Christians faithful prepare to embrace the new millennium, many of their churches are grappling with formidable problems that threaten their very existence. The same worshipping in the 50-year decline in attendance in Sunday services in a nationwide Christian country—87 per cent of Canadians declared themselves to be adherents when asked about religious affiliation in the 1991 census—only 20 per cent actually go to church on a weekly basis, according to the most recent polling done by Statistics Canada in 1996. The same survey revealed that a mere 12 per cent of those aged 15 to 24 worship weekly, missing the spectre of even mass empty pews.

The decline has occurred at a time when many people could have used the comforting embrace of spiritual faith. Instead, many clerics now say, churches moved still while society was transformed by increasing affluence, new technologies and altered work habits. Changes in the family—the growth in single-parent households, blended families and mixed marriages—have also profoundly affected their flocks. Meanwhile, the Catholic Church, ruled by the Vatican's positions on moral issues, has found itself out of step with many North American adherents on divorce, premarital sex,



Archbishops at Revivalize Tabernacle in Toronto; Archbishop (left) he could not have at many priests

corruption, abortion and gay rights. Worse, the church's image in Canada has been tarnished by sexual scandals involving priests and bishops.

Economic factors—rural depopulation on the Prairies, the decline of the Atlantic fishery and Sunday shopping in urban areas—have also hurt attendance, leaving no denomination untouched. "In any church on any Sunday, 30 to 40 per cent of the congregation is absent because of civil agendas, shift work and sporting events alone," says Dave Collins, pastor in the burgeoning Canadian Greek Community Church in the Toronto suburb of Ajax. "It's a fact of life these days."

Flourishing attendance has brought on a host of other problems. Many Catholic parishes in Quebec

are barely affixed to operate or maintain their magnificent churches, while in some rural areas of the country, churches may close due to an acute shortage of priests, which many critics attribute to the Vatican's insistence on a celibate male clergy. Meanwhile, the Anglican church closed 526 mostly small rural churches between 1992 and 1994, according to Rev. Murray Patterson of Thornhill, Ont., who published a book earlier this year predicting that, if current trends continue, the church will be dead in 20 years. "I'm not optimistic that we can stay in survival," he says.

The challenges may be daunting, but committed Christians are far from despairing. The institutional crisis has led to a new spirit of evangelism—a determination to spread the faith and revive their churches. Roman Catholics have taken their cue from the Pope, who declared in a November 1994 document entitled *Advent of the Third Millennium*, "The more the Word is becoming estranged from its Christian roots, the more it is becoming missionary territory." And the Catholic clergy are using the faithful to spread the word. "In the past, evangelism was a job for the bishops and priests," says Archbishop Adam Eicher of Vancouver. "Now, everyone is called to be a missionary."

Many Protestant parishes, faced with aging and dwindling congregations, have embraced non-traditional programs. "I've always been passionate about evangelism," says Rev. Orville James, pastor of Wellington Square United Church in Burlington, Ont., west of Toronto. "At one time, it was a lonely part of the church. It's not anymore." As well, all those lapsed Christians are great candidates for evangelism. "The Gospel is alive again," says the Right Rev. Victoria Matthews, the Anglican bishop of Edmonton, "because a large proportion of Canada is biblically illiterate."

Some mainline Protestant clergy are beginning to adopt the practices of evangelical or conservative churches. According to Statistics Canada, weekly attendance at Protestant, Baptist and Methodist services remained steady at 50 to 60 per cent of capacity between 1986 and 1994. "Churches that stand in contrast of conformity in terms of their teachings, are doing better than those that are less clear about their beliefs," says Dan Posanski, vice-president of national programs with Manitoba-based World Vision Canada. "As for the future, mission-minded churches are more likely to succeed than those which can only try to serve their members."

But even as they embrace evangelism, the mainline Protestants are not touting with the message. The teachings of Jesus Christ, they say, are as pertinent today as they were nearly 2,000 years ago. "We're very serious," says Matthews, "to tell people of the riches of the Gospel."

On a recent Sunday, the 11 a.m. service at Revivalize Tabernacle, a Pentecostal church ministering to one of Toronto's largest black communities, was a full house with singing, affording the well-dressed parishioners time to chat with friends and acquaintances. But everyone headed for their seats when a female moderator and four assistants, dressed in red jackets and black skirts, walked up the aisle side up to the pulpit. The 12 women and 88 men of the choir followed them to the altar, a momentary hush descended, and then the 1,500 or so worshippers burst into a rousing melody of gospel choruses. For the next 45 minutes, parishioners swayed to the music, raised

## BELIEF IN BRICKS AND MORTAR

St. Paul's Church has always been the focal point of Haver Boucher, a pretty Acadian fishing village along Nova Scotia's northeast coast. So the mainly Catholic community of 1,500 rallied when it learned in 1996 that it would cost \$750,000 to replace the dilapidated, 80-year-old church. "This isn't a rich place, but people join together when things need to get done around here," says Denise Fitzpatrick, 56, an administrative assistant at a vocational training workshop for mentally challenged adults in the nearby town of Annapolis. She joined the eight-person building committee struck by the village postmen, and over the next three years, the church's mostly working-class parishioners



Fitzpatrick (left), MacGillivray, people join together to get things done

pledged a total of \$515,000 for the project. They raffied off paintings and cards of wood, ran bento dinners and took donations at funerals and weddings. Lloyd DeCoteau, a local carpenter, even donated his time to build the altar, the pulpit, the baptismal font and other interior fixtures.

Some churches in Canada may be struggling to maintain congregations and keep their doors open, but not St. Paul's. In the year since the new church opened, another \$105,000 was raised, leaving a debt of only \$136,000. And more money, miraculously, comes in all the time. "It is an inspiration," says Rev. Angus MacGillivray, 68, St. Paul's priest since 1990. "The people wanted a new church, and here it is." So are the people, most Sundays, St. Paul's, which can hold about 375, a full and the children's religious education program is thriving.

The new brick church, which includes a small community centre for lobster supper, wedding showers and funeral wakes, is more modern-looking and less ornate than its predecessor. But for the folks in Haver Boucher, the effect is the same. "It is a place of worship," says Fitzpatrick, a married mother of two, "but also a people-place—a place where you can go to be near God and feel the peace that comes from knowing you are part of a community."

John DeLaur



## CHURCHES ARE WINNING converts with services that are less structured and more energetic

their hands and faces, wear handkerchiefs and shed tears.

Founded in 1980 with less than 50 members, Revivaltime Tabernacle now boasts a congregation of 2,800, and 40 per cent of the faithful are under the age of 35. Senior pastor Rev. Audley James built the church to serve Toronto's growing Caribbean-black community. But his congregation is also part of the most successful Christian movement of this century—Pentecostalism. Launched in 1901 from a Bible school in Topeka, Kan., modern Pentecostalism now claims 200 million adherents worldwide, 10 per cent of all Christians.

Canada's Pentecostal Assemblies operate 10,000 churches in 95 countries through their foreign missions and 1,100 in this country. Domestic membership stands at about 250,000 and is growing: two to three per cent annually—not fast enough for some church officials. "Our great disappointment is our own country," says William Griffin, communications director of the Pentecostal Assemblies. "The message is not spreading as successfully as it is parts of the world where people are needy and inclined to dependence on God."

Still, the Pentecostals and many other evangelical churches are winning converts in part due to worship services that, compared with most other churches, are less structured, more energetic and downy by contemporary music. Mary Seltman, a 36-year-old church accountant and her wife, Jacqueline, 36, a retail sales manager, led the deconsecrations they grew up in—Presbyterian and Roman Catholic, respectively—three years ago and recently began attending House Bible Church in Burlington. "We wanted something that was more vibrant, and offered a deeper commitment to scripture," says Seltman.

Brent Bible, a member of the Associated Gospel Churches of Canada, draws about 850 people to three Sunday services,

including one in the evening called "lit church" aimed at people 17 to 30. Youth pastor Ray Darren DeGraf, a beaming, energetic 30-year-old with a gold ring in his pointed left ear, says he uses drums, video and satire—Eric Clapton and Phil Sneyd rather than Bach or Handel—to convey the message of the Gospels. "Our research shows that 8.5 per cent of people listen to organ music today," says DeGraf. "We're offering release but unashamed exposure to the Bible."

In the United Church, growth-oriented congregations are introducing tent-like services to attract younger members. When they joined St. Andrew's United in Swan River, Man., 500 km northwest of Winnipeg, in 1996, Meg Blinn-White and husband David, both ordained ministers, received a mandate from the parish board to attract more young people. St. Andrew's was drawing up to 250 Sunday morning worshippers with a service of prayers, hymns, scriptural readings, a collection and communion, led by a minister in robes. "A big chunk of the people in the pews were



*Happiest in Oshawa*  
Seltman: "The church is an indispensable part of my life."

is an important part of many people's lives, to whatever people feel more comfortable talking, dash where I will go."

Happiest always felt a spiritual calling, yet she only acted on it out of necessity. Twelve years ago, the Greater Parish of Oshawa and its then nine member churches could no longer afford their parish because of declining attendance and the difficulty of serving tiny congregations spread so far apart. Happiest and several others vowed to keep their churches open, and today, five remain in operation. Inspired by others in the community, Happiest now conducts weekly services at the All Saints Church in nearby Oshawa and performs



*Canadian performing baptisms, rock and religion*

over 60," she says, "so they were missing a whole lot of people."

Last September, Blinn-White, 40, and her 35-year-old husband started a contemporary service to complement the more traditional offering. Musicians, ranging in age from 15 to 50, perform several styles of music, including what she describes as "cutting-edge Christian rock." Rather than simply reading scripted passages from the pulpit, they rely on a 15-year-old pianist/composer, Mandy Woodson, who creates two- to three-minute contemporary dramas with several parts. Thus far, the new-book dramatics have been attracting about 100 worshippers weekly and generating considerable enthusiasm. "People have spontaneously begun to get up and welcome each other in the service," she says.

Maureen Prosser, pastor who belongs to the evangelical wings of their churches, is also endeavoring to attract younger audiences. Earlier this fall, James delivered a homily entitled "What would God say to Wayne Gretzky?" now that he has retired. The answer: "No one should ever believe that earthly applause is the equivalent of the approval of God." But unpacking the script and writing hippie sermons does not mean they are prepared to change their basic teachings. "We

marriages, baptisms and funerals, even though she doesn't draw a salary. Don Phillips, narrative and theologian in the Anglican diocese of Qu'Appelle in southern Saskatchewan, whose member churches had been crippled by rural depopulation and financial hardships, says volunteers such as Happiest are some church's only hope. "It's one way of keeping the ship afloat," says Phillips.

Happiest, who completed a four-year course before being ordained as a deacon two years ago, has a congregation of about 25 regulars, about the same as when she started giving services. "Becoming the spiritual leader for people I had known all my life, a first that made me very nervous," and Happiest, who now year to year will become a priest, "the learned to listen to the congregation and try whatever way I can, to being the church to people every day of the week."

Susan McClelland

## THE REVOLUTION

Inside the sanctuary of the Christian Life Assembly in Langley, B.C., the house band Flood is warming up the mostly teenage crowd of 1,000 with drifting guitar riffs. When the band falls silent, the spotlight shines on Pastor Brent Candlish, who is drenched in a cold pool. Beside him, almost vibrating with excitement, is a dark-haired teenager. As Candlish introduces her, the Pentecostal congregation cheers, whistles and claps. "Blessings," Candlish asks, "is it your desire to live for God all your life?" "Oh, yes," she answers, clapping more screams and whistles. "Upon this confession of your faith," Candlish intones, "I baptize you in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit." A fresh wave of cheers drowns out the soft splash as Notary Falls backward into the water.

Welcome to Revolution, a decidedly contemporary Christian ministry that for two years has drawn as many as 600 kids (age 13 and up) weekly to British Columbia's largest Pentecostal church. On this Friday evening, the full-immersion baptism is followed by a few more songs from Flood, which makes the scene look like a high-school dance. Some kids sing along. "Jesus reigns in this place! Shakers of money and power! Falling as every day!"

After a bank of offerings and announcements (British Christian Band Delivers is coming to town, sign-ups are invited for a spring break mission to Mexico), one of the assembly's two youth pastors takes the stage. Tom Johnson's sermon is more like an extended stand-up act. Posing with a hand-held mic, he does a mocking monologue as he contrasts the enlightenment of the material world to Christian life. Asking, "Are you serious about God?" Johnson counsels his listeners to stay away from "Machismo, Spanglish, all those wrong things." Finally, he invites them to "come and get right with God. Just open your life to the Lord right now, let him live in you."

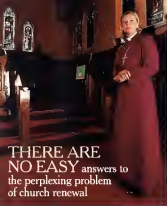
At this "dare call," 50 or 60 kids crowd forward and kneel at Johnson's feet. In a moment, a dozen adults—members of the assembly's "prayer team"—step among them, placing hands on heads and backs. They focus on anything the teens want to talk about, leading small groups in prayer. "Let moving," it happens," explains Jordan Marynick, a 16-year-old regular at the service. "God changing people's lives." Karla Parmson, 14, says the service brings her spirit. "God really opens you here and heals some of those wounds," she says. "He really gives you hope for the rest of the week."

Candlish knows some teenagers may lose confidence in dad messages and the temptations of the material world. Still, he says, "young people are experiencing breakthroughs in their lives. They are experiencing hope, comfort and peace." A contemporary church delivers old-fashioned rewards.

Chris Wood

## TAKING MATTERS INTO HER OWN HANDS

It's 7:30 a.m. and Marlene Happiest, a 57-year-old health-care worker from Alameda, Sask., 240 km southeast of Regina, has just finished her third overnight shift providing palliative care to a woman dying of cancer. Instead of driving home, though, she pulls into a roadside café for a coffee and a chat with the regulars. In addition to her job and chores on a farm the manager with her husband, Happiest works as a deacon in the Anglican Church. And it is during her morning visits to the café that many in her congregation feel most at ease talking about their emotional needs. "There are a lot of pressures living in rural areas these days, and we've seen a lot of depression," said Happiest. "The church



*Matthew at Edmonton's Holy Trinity Church: many in Canada are faithfully different*

we have in the past," says John Achison, co-ordinator of parish transformation. "It's absolutely imperative that we look at new models."

But the current Pope has upheld a centuries-old prohibition of married or female priests. In his August, 1988, apostolic letter, *Dignity of Women*, he declared that women are equal to men in all respects—spiritually, emotionally and intellectually, yet they cannot be ordained. "There's a view, almost universally, among young people that the church's stand on women is wrong," says Toronto teacher and former nun Joanne Manning, author of last spring's book *Is the Pope Catholic?* "They simply cannot understand why that door is closed."

The acute shortage of Catholic clergy has meant some priests are traveling to serve several congregations, or parishioners are driving to larger centres to attend mass. At well, lay members of the church are performing many tasks once handled by priests, though only ordained clergy can say mass and administer the sacraments. Audrey Endicott, a member of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church in Lacombe, Alta., 120 km south of Edmonton, left a nursing job to become the pastoral administrator after the parish priest, Michael Blusch, retired two years ago at age 70. She manages the day-to-day affairs while Father Blusch still says Sunday mass and performs baptisms, marriages and funerals. "A lot of people are afraid of what's going to happen to the church," says Endicott. "They wonder what kind of church their children or grandchildren will have."

Endicott has no such doubts—"We are God's people and we will be looked after," she says—and many church leaders are equally bullish. Archbishop Exner of Vancouver, spiritual leader of 360,000 Catholics, says Asian immigrants have rejuvenated many congregations in his archdiocese. At present, he says, five new churches, all worth \$3- to \$4-million, are planned or under construction. "The church is alive here," he says. "We're very excited about the future."

Ethnic communities have also reinvigorated churches in other large urban areas, or created their own vibrant parishes. Father Marcus Macrae founded St. Mark's Coptic Orthodox Church in Toronto in 1964 with 35 families, primarily from Egypt. Currently, the congregation numbers 900 families and Father Macrae has three priests under him. "The numbers don't surprise me," he says. "In general, Egyptians are religious. Right from the days of the pharaohs, where the tombs and temples were all connected to spirituality, the Egyptian people's energies have been directed towards religion."

Faith was once a central part of the lives of most Canadians, and true believers are convinced that it will be again. On one recent Monday, the All Saints Anglican bell ring periodically over Pough Cove to remind parishioners of a day of prayer being held for persecuted Christians around the world. Attendance was sparse, but there was always someone in the pews. "People are coming because they believe, not for cultural reasons or out of habit," says Rev. Shirley Goss. "We may be fewer in number, but we're greater in spirit."

With Susan McClelland in Toronto and Philip Wilson in Rome

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were to be active at the edges, but firm at the core," says the Anglican evangelical Harold Percy of Mississauga. "We believe there's a spiritual hunger in people that orthodox Christian faith can fill, and materialism just doesn't do it."

Peter Anuskoj is an accomplished young man walkings lonely road in life. At 25, the London, Ont., native holds a degree in math and actuarial science, a masters in library science and has worked for two years for a large insurance company. But three years ago, answering what he felt was a call from God, he abandoned a promising career to enter the Catholic St. Peter's Seminary in his home town. "It's almost counter-cultural in today's world," he says. "You take vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. You renounce marriage for the love of Christ. Some people think it's crazy."

One thing is certain: few young men take such a step. According to the Ottawa-based Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops, there are only 48 seminary students in the country this year, down from 445 two decades ago. The result is an acute shortage of priests. Currently, there are about 6,000 priests to address the spiritual needs of 32.6 million Catholics. By comparison, in 1968, more than 9,000 priests served 8.8 million faithful. "We could use twice as many priests as we have," says Alwyn Cardinal Ambrose, archbishop of Toronto, "but things are not really desperate."

In some parts of the country, the shortage of priests is placing severe constraints on church life. The archdiocese of Edmonton, which spans central Alberta, serves 300,000 people who live in 153 parishes. Half of those parishes no longer have a resident priest. "We cannot continue to do business as

# Stopping the Bleeding

Global trends and Anglo flight have decimated Quebec's Anglican Church

By Anthony Wilson-Smith

For those who like religion in some, silent doses, tiny Holy Trinity Anglican Church, in the Laurentian resort municipality of Ste-Agathe-des-Monts, is just the place to go. On any Sunday, one-third of the usual 100 or so people in attendance are children—some are in the Sunday school classes downstairs, while others attend the service. Not all so quietly, but Rev. Mary Irwin-Gibson greets disruptions with a patient smile. “You get families who come here because their kids get involved with activities, and then most their parents join them in church,” says parishwoner Karen Diney, another of four girls who now runs the Sunday school. Since Irwin-Gibson took over the parish in 1991 and started recruiting young families, attendance in the 144-seat church is up by more than 25 per cent, while the average age of parishioners has fallen dramatically. “In a true house of God,” says Irwin-Gibson, “everyone feels welcome.”

Sadly for the dwindling flock of Anglican churchgoers in Quebec, Holy Trinity's success is the exception, not the norm. Since the onset of the Quiet Revolution in 1960, when many Quebecers started turning away from the church, all religions have been hard hit. Roman Catholics still dominate—in the 1991 census—the most recent to list a religion—5.8 million of 6.8 million residents said they were Catholic, while 96,000 called themselves Anglican. But those figures do not reflect the severity of the loss suffered by the Anglican Church as a result of the anglophone exodus from Quebec over decades. In 1960, there were 100,000 Anglican parishioners in Montreal alone; now there are 24,000. In the ethnic, mostly rural diocese, the Bishop of Quebec, the Right Rev. Bruce Stewart, says the number of Anglicans spread over the 725,000-square-kilometre area he oversees has fallen from 20,000 to 8,500.

The exodus has slowed in recent years, and some losses are countered by Anglican immigrants. But the Bishop of Montreal, the Right Rev. Andrew Hutchinson, says he has closed more than half a dozen churches over the past decade because they no longer had enough parishioners. The same is true across Quebec. “For at least a decade,” Bishop Stewart



Irwin-Gibson at Holy Trinity in Ste-Agathe, recruiting young families

says, “we have closed at least a church a year.” Even in places where pews are relatively well filled, many parishioners, says 61-year-old Bishop Hutchinson, “are my age or older.”

Those sparse congregations and aged flocks are found against a backdrop of some of the most beautiful, historic churches in Canada—a reminder of the wealth Montreal's then-largely Anglican anglophone elite exercised at the turn of the century. In one downtown stretch, three large churches—St. James the Apostle, St. George's and Christ Church Cathedral—are far from full most Sundays, but endowments from wealthy churchgoers decades ago still provide a substantial amount of their needed revenue.

Away from Montreal, such sustenance is not always possible. In the Gaspé region 780 km east of Montreal, Archdeacon Hugh Matheson oversees about 1,000 people in six churches year-round and in two that open only in summer. He holds services in two churches each Sunday, relying on a volunteer deacon to serve the others. But 18 months ago, he closed the 290-seat, 127-year-old St. James Church in the community of Cape Cove. Says Rev. Matheson: “There's not a soul left who speaks English, or is interested in an English church.”

The decline of the traditional Anglican base has prompted church officials to seek converts from other cultures. Many Anglican churches offer services in French to attract immigrant populations, such as Haitians. One of the few churches with a growing congregation in Bishop Stewart's diocese is in northern Quebec, where parishioners are from the Nulikapi band. These successes and some historical perspective have Anglican officials talking optimistically. “We've had sheds in recent decades,” says Bishop Hutchinson, “but the church has seen worse over 2,000 years, and survived.” For a true believer, there is always a better future ahead. ■

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# The Christian World

Slower growth in North America is offset by gains in the Third World



Compiled by  
Sae Ferguson

## NORTH AMERICA

- Christianity has been overwhelmingly dominant for 100 years, but it has been losing ground to the non-religious, and, in the past 50 years, increasingly to atheism and Eastern faiths as well.
- 2.2 million Christians are born every year, while 164,700 members defect to other faiths, giving Christianity a net growth rate slightly below North America's population growth rate.
- Of the Christian religions, Roman Catholics, evangelicals and Protestants are outstripping the population growth rate.
- Protestants are in decline, losing one member through defection for every two

members gained through birth.

- Buddhism (2.6 million followers) is growing almost three times as fast as Christianity.
- The number of non-religious has grown to 26 million (8.7 per cent) today from one million in 1900. The number of atheists is growing even more quickly, to 1.4 million from 2,000 in 1900.
- The Muslim, Hindu and Sikh faiths, virtually nonexistent here in the first half of the century, have all expanded more recently, though only Muslims account for more than one per cent.
- Jews, who began the century with 1.9

per cent of the total population, peaked in 1975 with 2.9 per cent, then fell to finish the century where they started, at 1.9 per cent.

## THE CHURCHES

- The percentage of Christians has declined, but not as dramatically as in other continents.
- The composition of the Christian population has changed dramatically since the turn of the century, and now includes a much higher percentage of Protestants.

- Muslims are increasing through immigration, Jews, ethnic religions and Hindus are in decline.

## EUROPE

- Christians have fallen from a high of almost 95 per cent in 1900 to a low of 73.6 per cent in 1975, having lost ground to the non-religious and atheists, whose numbers, under communism, grew exponentially during the same period—they now stand at 18.5 per cent.
- Jews have fallen to 0.4 per cent of the population today from 2.5 per cent in 1900.
- At 4.4 per cent, the proportion of

Muslims has doubled in Europe over the century.

- Ethnic religions, Hindus, Buddhists and Sikhs total less than 1 per cent.

## AFRICA

- The percentage of adherents to Christian faiths has quadrupled since 1900, overtaking Islam as the dominant religion on the continent. Muslims, who have increased at a much slower rate, stand at 40.4 per cent today.
- The big boom in Christianity lasted from 1925 to 1975, and is reflected in the growth of African independent Churches.
- Followers of ethnic religions, who, in 1900, accounted for almost 60 per cent of the continent's population, now account for only 11.6 per cent.
- Jews sit at just 0.1 per cent.

## ASIA

- A hot target for frontier missions.
- The number of Muslims has increased steadily, to nearly 25 per cent of the Asian population today, from 16.3 per cent in 1900, now the continent's largest religion.
- The percentage of Hindus, at 21.1, has stayed relatively constant throughout the century.

- Chinese folk religions have taken the biggest hit, dropping to 10.3 per cent from almost 40 per cent in 1900. Their biggest losses were to the Communists and non-religious.

## PACIFIC

- Christianity gains 300,000 new adherents a year, mostly by birth, but that still does not keep up with the growth rate of the overall population.
- The greatest losses to among ethnic or indigenous religions (from 21 per cent of the population in 1900 to less than one per cent today), though in recent years they have gained some ground.
- The number of non-religious (non-affiliated and agnostic) has jumped to 10 per cent from one per cent over the century.

## The biggest churches

Membership of the world's five largest churches

- Full Gospel Assembly, Seoul: 750,000
- Isle of the Cross, Honolulu: 150,000
- Deeper Life Bible Church, Lagos, Nigeria: 150,000
- Vision Del Futuro, Buenos Aires: 145,000
- Brazilian Pentecost, São Paulo, Brazil: 15,000

## World religions, then and now

FAITH	1900	1999
Christians	543.1 (1)	1,990 (1)
Muslims	200.1 (3)	1,190 (2)
Hindus	203 (2)	716.8 (3)
Non-religious	2.9 (9)	767.9 (4)
Buddhists	127.2 (4)	358.5 (5)
Other religions	106.3 (5)	252.2 (6)
Atheists	0.2 (10)	15.1 (7)
New Age	5.9 (7)	101.2 (8)
Sikhs	0.4 (8)	25.1 (9)
Jews	12.3 (6)	14.2 (10)

Source: World Christian Database

## On the chopping block

School closures mount as Ontario keeps cutting

Nearly 100 schools in Ontario are earmarked for closure over the next 18 months, and more closings are on the way, says a report released last week by People for Education, a Toronto-based parents group. The report, based on a survey of school boards, blames understaffing by the province's Progressive Conservative government. In a state of things to come, angry students from W.D. Lowe Secondary School in Windsor, Ont., travelled to the legislature to fight the closing of their school



Protesting Windsor students at last-ditch effort

next September. The document came a day before a newspaper report claiming the Ontario government plans to slash spending on education by an additional \$800-million, including funds slated for dual and blind students. Premier Mike Harris denied the report, but confirmed plans to cut \$900 million from all ministries by 2002. In the first phase, the government denuded \$309 million in cuts, including about \$30 million from postsecondary education. Harris also said Ontario may open the door to private universities. In another report last

### Rating the pros

**Pick a prof, any prof.** It can be a risky business at the best of times. But a new Web site could make the choice easier. Among Canadian universities, students typically fill out evaluation forms at the end of each course. The results are used

intensely when deciding on tenure and promotions, but are often not released to students. That doesn't sit well with Ben Maron and Bill Kirin, two third-year computer-science students from Concordia University in Montreal. They're the brains behind Profcan ([www.profcan.com](http://www.profcan.com)), which enables students to post comments on their professors' teaching abilities and to rate them from zero to 100 on five stars. "It gives his lectures in a more serious voice," reads one remark. In another review, the student roared: "She comes across as being ready!"

Launched in 1997 for Concordia students only, the service expanded this month to Montreal's McGill University, and its founders hope it will eventually spread across Canada. But if Concordia is any indication, don't expect professors to be thrilled. When Profcan first appeared, teachers worried it would be used to attack them, says Marian Schacter, president of the Concordia faculty association. Those worries have died down, but critics still argue there is no way to tell if the ratings are really from students. Maron, 21, says critics are scorned carefully, but admits the system is not foolproof.

### Access for all

**Saint Mary's University** is helping to break down the barriers that make computers inaccessible for many deaf and disabled students. The Halifax school has teamed up with three other institutions and two corporate partners to launch the Liberated Learning Project, which will begin classroom use in January using speech-recognition technology developed by IBM. The software instantly converts the lecturer's voice into text, which is projected onto a 1.8-m-high screen. After class, students can obtain transcripts on disk, which can be converted to braille. The initiative is based on a pilot project last year by David Lenth, head of the university's Atlantic Centre of Support for Students with Disabilities, and received a \$1.2-million grant in June from the Michael Good J.W. McConnell Family Foundation.

## A Prairie tax revolt catches fire

**Saskatchewan farmers**, battered by bad weather and plummeting commodity prices, are taking aim at the spiralling tax bill for education. In recent months, residents of 10 rural municipalities have voted to withhold their 1999 property taxes, which cover about 60 per cent of the average school board's budget in Saskatchewan, up from about 40 per cent in the 1970s. The rest is funded by the province. Art Mair, a farmer living near Benson, Sask., and a leader of the movement, says he expects residents in about 60 more communities to follow suit in the coming months. At its annual convention last week, the Saskatchewan School Trustees Association renewed calls for the province to shoulder more of the cost of education. Governments in Ontario and Alberta have striped school boards of their taxing powers entirely, but the Supreme Court of Canada will rule early next year whether their constitutional rights have been violated.

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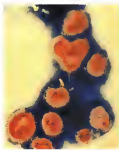
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# Flu watch: waiting for the big one

The annual epidemic could get much worse

Not that it's much consolation to anyone who has been miserably ill this fall, but in most cases it won't be the flu. True, the annual manade has made an early appearance this year. "It started showing up in October, a good six weeks earlier than we anticipated," said Dr. John Wherry, the provincial health officer in Alberta. "It left us scrambling." While Alberta had several influenza outbreaks in running horses even before the annual vaccination programs were in place, the B.C. Centre for Disease Control reported spot outbreaks in long-term-care facilities since mid-October. Authorities in Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec have also confirmed isolated cases of the flu. But in Toronto, virologists now say a flu-like outbreak that overwhelmed hospital emergency departments only the month before is fairly uncomfortable but less lethal respiratory bug. And so far, the experts say, the confirmed pattern of influenza does not meet scientific criteria—two weeks of consistently above-normal levels of doctor's reports, deaths and positive lab results—to confirm the start of the annual epidemic.

With this year's war still in progress, epidemiologists are warning that a new, potentially devastating strain of the disease could appear at any time. Researchers have established that the influenza virus is carried by migrating birds and introduced to farm animals such as pigs. When those virus strains then come into contact with humans carried by humans, they can exchange characteristics. Every year or so that process causes slight changes in the



Beijing flu virus is radically new strain each decade

mutations on the flu virus that activate the human immune system. That underestimating antibodies ineffective—and the flu reaches epidemic proportions for another year. But every 10 years or so, the virus changes more radically, and menacingly. At times, those new viruses have gone on a rampage, as with the Spanish influenza, which killed more than 20 million worldwide in 1918, or the Hong Kong flu in 1968, which killed hundreds of thousands.

With such deadly potential, influenza is closely monitored year-round on a global basis. Canada is part of the World Health Organization surveillance network of 83 countries that keeps track of changes in the disease. Laboratories send viral specimens to Geneva, where WHO's experts determine which strains are likely to be the most prevalent for the coming flu season. Then, new vaccines, which are

effective for up to six months, are made according to those strains—which this year include two powerful A-type viruses, Beijing and Sydney and one B strain. And when is the next big shift in a new flu? "We're a little unclear," says Dr. Dick Zeeman, medical director, infection control at Ontario's

Kingsway General Hospital. "That's why there's such an endeavour to watch the flu worldwide." Dr. Gout Seiver, an infectious diseases specialist at the Vancouver General Hospital, also stresses the importance of aggressive surveillance and prevention. "It's like with the earthquake here on the West Coast," says Seiver. "We're waiting for the big one."

Even without a major transformation, the emerging strains regularly cut a swath through the population. "That is the only disease that takes a serious healthy individual and lays them out for a year," says Zeeman. Despite the prevalence of vaccination programs, which could drastically cut the numbers, anywhere from 1.5 million to 4.5 million Canadians will contract the flu in the coming season. It can send even the healthiest to bed for five to eight days with a severe cough, chills and aches, and leave them with extreme fatigue for many weeks more. For others who are over the age of 65, or with lung and heart disease, weakened immune systems or diabetes, it can be deadly. The health system has trouble distinguishing between the flu and a complication commonly arising from it, pneumonia, as a cause of death. But according to Statistics Canada, some eight thousand people died of influenza and pneumonia in 1997, and tens of thousands more are hospitalized each year.

Although annual vaccinations are particularly important for the elderly and those with expanded immune systems,

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## Health

seems, health officials recommend them for everyone, including healthy adults. "This is a serious disease that is preventable," says Dr. David Colby, assistant professor of microbiology and immunology at the University of Western Ontario in London. "The vaccine is not 100-per-cent effective in preventing the disease, but it is effective in lowering the potential for death." And despite a widespread misconception, Colby insists, the vaccination, which does not contain a live virus, cannot cause flu. It is still administered by injection, although vaccines applied through nasal sprays are at the research stage and could be available in several years.

Doctors strongly recommend yearly vaccinations for health-care workers and family members who are in contact with those at high risk. Some health-care facilities have made vaccination a condition of employment, and Ontario's health ministry is considering making them mandatory for all health workers. Officials at other provinces reject that approach. "We wouldn't want to go that route," says Alberta's Whitem. "We'd like to think we could appeal to people's sense of responsibility in doing what's best for their parents, and getting vaccinated is a part of that."

In his 1980s, Whitem leaves from experience how important vaccination is for the protection of health workers, too. Now 45, she was a community nurse in Toronto 12 years ago when she contracted the flu, then pneumonia, and took four months to recover. Since then, she has suffered from chronic asthma. Learning from her experience, she has been vaccinated every year that she had contact with patients—and last year when she didn't fit in with her busy schedule. "They do it right," says Goddard, now an administrator for a Kingston-area community-care centre. She got caught by the flu and was bedridden for a week, with symptoms persisting for six weeks more. It is a lesson that many more Canadians will learn in the coming flu season.

Steven Ch

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## Boxing's big prize goes across the pond

"British boxing's finest hour," declared *The Guardian*. "The best of both worlds," proclaimed *The Times*. "None is the top of the world," crowed *The Independent*. They were all celebrating the victory on Nov. 14 of Lennox Charles Lewis, the first British-born boxer to become the undisputed world heavyweight champion since Bob Fitzsimmons beat "Gentleman Jim" Corbett 102 years ago. That 1997 fight was also staged in Nevada, at Caesars City, 700 km from the ring in Las Vegas, where the 34-year-old Lewis outlasted Erniester Holyfield, 37, to earn the unanimous decision of the three judges. "Ingrained, ingrained, ingrained" screamed 5,000 red British fans inside the arena, echoing the chant normally used to cheer British soccer teams.

Treble is, Lewis is almost as much a Canadian as he is British. He was born in London's gritty East End but immigrated to Canada with his mother, Valerie, when he was 12 and did not return to England until 1989, after he had won an Olympic gold medal for Canada in Seoul in 1988. He owns a snack-bar restaurant in Hamiltonville and also maintains homes in Toronto and Jamaica.

Whatever his nationality, Lewis walked away with titles from the World Boxing Council, World Boxing Association and the International Boxing Federation. "It's a great feeling to win," said Lewis after the bout, a rematch with Holyfield of the fight in New York City's Madison Square Garden last March that ended in a highly controversial draw. "I couldn't let my fists down and I couldn't let myself down. The American didn't



Lewis with his championship belts: no longer a Canadian, eh?

want me to take the belts over the Atlantic to Britain, but I persevered."

Lewis's first title defence is always certain to be held in Britain, probably in the new Millennium Stadium in Cardiff, Wales. And the champion left no doubt about whom he wants to battle: a once-famed, now-discredited fighter who can still draw a crowd—and add millions to the purse. "I would welcome the chance," said Lewis. "to box Mike Tyson."

## The director who loves monsters

His movies are dark tales of strange men with wings or scorpions for hands—the same images that drew him as a child. "I loved monster movies," says Tim Burton, the director of *Batman*, *Edward Scissorhands* and the forthcoming *Sleepy Hollow*, which is based on Washington Irving's classic tale of a headless horseman. "They gave me energy and that's why they keep coming up." Burton, 41, grew up in Burbank, Calif.—where he liked to play in the local cemetery.

In his new film starring Johnny Depp, Burton is in his element, creating a creepy atmosphere by the liberal use of several, rolling and bleeding heads. Then there is the handsome himself, Burton's pride and joy. "The op-



Burton as American clown

portunity to do a character that doesn't have a head and make him move around strongly and elegantly was an intriguing challenge," says Burton, who used *scissors* on a mechanical horse. In the early 1980s, Burton wrote a short film called *Pumpkinhead*, about a vengeful doll, which caught the eye of another offbeat artist, Paul Verhoeven, better known as *Pleasure Herman*. In 1985, Burton made *Beetlejuice: The Adventure* for \$10 million, it grossed a surprising \$60 million. His next three movies, *Scorpio*, *Batman* and *Batman Returns*—all profitable—cemented his position in Hollywood.

After a year of living in London, where *Sleepy Hollow* was filmed, Burton and his girlfriend, actress-model Lisa Marie, don't know where to settle next. Possibly somewhere with a nice, atmospheric cemetery.

## A salute to Canada's Medical Research Future

A New World Force in Pharmaceuticals



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Worldwide, AstraZeneca employs some 50,000 people in 150 countries. In Canada, the company employs 1,200 individuals, the majority of whom work at AstraZeneca's high-tech Canadian headquarters in Mississauga, Ont. AstraZeneca also operates a state-of-the-art R & D facility near Montreal dedicated to basic research in pain.

Like all companies operating in the highly competitive global pharmaceutical marketplace today, AstraZeneca understands the importance of research and development. Currently, the company invests close to \$8 million in R and D each and every working day. In Canada alone, AstraZeneca spends nearly \$1 million every week on the research and pursuit of new therapies.

**"Research is our lifeblood,"** says Gerald McDole, president and chief executive officer of AstraZeneca in Canada. "Research helps to

improve our existing product range and ensures the development of new, high-quality medicines that save lives and improve the quality of life for patients."

One of the most innovative areas of AstraZeneca's Canadian R and D effort involves the AstraZeneca Research Award program. A multimillion-dollar initiative that AstraZeneca operates in co-operation with the Medical Research Council/Canada's Research-Based Pharmaceutical Companies Research

Photo: Sigma Photo



Program as well as a number of national health organizations, the award program is designed to fund two-year basic research projects by young scientists across Canada.

It is a program that is good for business. "Working in partnership with talented young researchers at universities and other institutions allows AstraZeneca to broaden its interactions with the Canadian academic community and to have access to leading-edge research," says McDole.

The AstraZeneca Research Award program is also good news for the

Canadian research community — and the country as a whole. "Such awards are essential," says Dr. Norman Wong, a professor in the departments of medicine and biochemistry & molecular biology at the University of Calgary who is currently supervising the efforts of an AstraZeneca Research Award recipient. "They promote high-quality research and provide outstanding training opportunities for young researchers. The funding also helps Canadian institutions to attract — and keep — the best and the brightest minds at home."

It is a fact that many of the past AstraZeneca Research Award winners have gone on to positions at universities and other research institutions

across Canada. One among them is Dr. Nicolas Jones. This year, the 1997 winner of an AstraZeneca Research Award in Gastroenterology was hired as an assistant professor in the department of pediatrics at the University of Toronto and as a clinician scientist at Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children. Says Jones: "I am sure that my past experiences as a clinical researcher played a major role in obtaining my current appointments."

Such outcomes, McDole points out, are more than encouraging. "We are a company that is strongly committed to the patients for whom we all work and to the communities in which we live and do business," he says. "For AstraZeneca, furthering the interests of Canada and Canadians is very much a priority."



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## Dr. Adel Elmossli

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### Cardiovascular

**D**r. Adel Elmossli is leaving to share it, says the 36-year-old Egyptian-born physician who immigrated to Canada in 1993, an appropriate understatement given that he will spend the next two winters leading as a postdoctoral fellow at the University of Manitoba's Faculty of Medicine.

A graduate of Alexandria University and former resident in internal medicine at Alexandria Hospital, in Egypt, Elmossli earned a PhD in biomedical sciences at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ont., earlier this year. "I was while I was quickly to be certified as a doctor in Canada that I made the decision to switch my focus and pursue a career as a medical researcher," says Elmossli.

Under the supervision of Dr. Marwan Elhadi, director of the Institute of Cardiovascular Sciences at the St. Boniface Hospital Research Centre in Winnipeg, and a leader in the field

## Cardiovascular: The Heart of the Matter

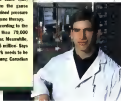
**A**therosclerosis, a leading provider of medicine for the treatment of high blood pressure, angina, heart attacks and heart failure, is considered to be the research and development of new drugs and therapies to combat cardiovascular diseases.

"We have made huge leaps in all areas of cardiovascular health," says Carlos Villafra, Abdelaziz's medical research advisor. "We have, for instance, learned much more about the mechanism of heart failure and have been able to develop new medications that better target the underlying cause."

Currently, in clinical trials sponsored by AstraZeneca, researchers are exploring new ways to treat high cholesterol, thrombosis, heart failure and arrhythmia. At the same time, researchers around the globe are heading down the same responsible for diseases such as obesity and high blood pressure with the eventual aim of treating heart disease with gene therapy.

There is no question that effort is needed. According to the Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada, more than 75,000 Canadians die from cardiovascular disease each year. Meanwhile, around the world, the yearly death toll surpasses 15 million. Says Villafra, "The simple truth is that much more work needs to be done and the development and support of our young Canadian researchers is paramount."

of experimental cardiology for the past 30 years, Elmossli is exploring ways to protect the heart from injury. Specifically, he is looking at how reducing the blood supply to the heart for brief periods of time can actually make the heart stronger and less susceptible to traumatic damage. Says the researcher, "If we can understand how this happens, we can use the knowledge to develop new treatments that will undoubtedly save lives."



**John McGuire**

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### Cardiovascular

**A**ccording to John McGuire, no one should be surprised about his choice of career as a medical researcher. "I grew up in a medical family," he says. "My father is a surgeon and my mother is a nurse." Personal history also figured in McGuire's choice to specialize in pharmacology as it relates to the cardiovascular system. "There is a history of stroke and heart disease in my family," says the 26-year-old who completed his PhD in pharmacology and toxicology at Queen's University in Kingston, Ont., earlier this year. "It's natural to want to try to help those who are close to you."

Under the guidance of Dr. Mealey Hollenberg and Chris Trigg, professor in the department of pharmacology & therapeutics at the University of Calgary's Faculty of Medicine, McGuire is currently trying to block down specific compounds in the endothelium (the innermost cell layer of a blood vessel) that cause blood vessels to dilate and contract. Says McGuire, a black belt in karate who likes to spend his free time practicing in the dojo, "My hope is that the work I am doing will lead to better treatment for cardiovascular diseases such as hypertension."

## Dr. Danshi Li

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### Cardiovascular

**D**r. Danshi Li views her posting as a postdoctoral research fellow in the lab of Dr. Stanley Nattel at the Montreal Heart Institute as nothing short of a dream come true. Says the 37-year-old Li, who trained as a cardiologist at Sunning Medical University in her native China and earned a PhD in medicine at the University of Tennessee, "I am privileged to be part of Dr. Nattel's team. The work he has done is highly regarded throughout the research world."



**Dr. Xilong Zheng**

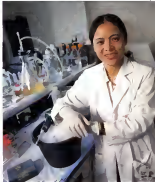
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### Cardiovascular

**A**fter obtaining his MD and MSc in pharmacology from Hunan Medical University, Dr. Xilong Zheng served as a medical instructor at Guangdong Cardiovascular Institute in China. "It was while I was at Guangdong that I decided that I wanted to make a contribution in the field of cardiovascular research," says Zheng.

It was a decision that led the Chinese native to travel with his wife and young daughter to the University of Calgary where he earned a PhD in pharmacology in 1997. After a brief period in the United States, Zheng, 35, is once again researching at the University of Calgary. As a postdoctoral fellow under the supervision of Dr. Norman Wang, a professor in the departments of medicine and biochemistry & molecular biology and a leading researcher in the field of molecular endocrinology, Zheng is on the trail of a cure for atherosclerosis, a cardiovascular disease caused primarily by high levels of cholesterol.

"Specifically, what I am trying to do is to increase the production of a protein called apolipoprotein A1 in the blood," explains Zheng, who has become a Canadian citizen. "This protein is the major component of the 'good cholesterol' that removes harmful cholesterol from the body. If we are successful — and preliminary results are promising — there is a strong likelihood that we will be able to lower cholesterol using a gene therapy that can be orally administered."



Li, whose interest in cardiovascular research grew out of a desire to find more effective treatments for her patients, is currently trying to determine the cause and potential treatments for atrial fibrillation. The most common significant heart rhythm disturbance, atrial fibrillation is a disorder that can reduce cardiac function significantly and which, over time, can lead to thrombosis and stroke.

"Our studies in dogs have shown that congestive heart failure causes a buildup of collagen or scar tissue within the heart," says Li. "We believe that this, in turn, might be a major cause of atrial fibrillation. If we can positively establish the link, it will be possible to develop new and novel therapies to treat the disorder at the molecular level."

## A SALUTE TO CANADA'S MEDICAL RESEARCH FUTURE

Gastroenterology:  
Towards Relief

**A**stroZenex is a world leader in the treatment and research of gastrointestinal diseases including acid-related disorders such as peptic ulcers and inflammatory bowel disease such as ulcerative colitis.

"In the last couple of decades, we have made remarkable advances in gastrointestinal disease research and treatment," says Prof Sinclair, medical research scientist at AstraZeneca. "For instance, it was discovered that infection causes ulcers. Now, there are drugs that actually cure ulcers."

Advances in medical science, notes Sinclair, have also brought relief to those who suffer from gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), commonly evidenced by the symptoms of heartburn. "The development of acid pump inhibitors has done much to alleviate the symptoms of acid-related disorders like GERD, and improve the quality of life for heartburn sufferers," he says.

Over the coming decade, Sinclair expects there to be even more good news. "I think we'll see the development of a vaccine that will protect people from the infection that causes ulcer disease," he says. This will be a significant breakthrough. Currently, between 60 to 70 per cent of the world's population carry the infection that has been linked not only to ulcers but also gastric cancer.

As gastroenterological medicine comes to know Dr. Wallace "in this field."

The specific focus of Wallace's current research is to study the nature of the healing process in gastric ulcer disease. "We know that some of the



ulcer-related inflammatory responses promote healing; numerous other responses actually exacerbate the condition," says the researcher. "What we want to do is to identify the factors that contribute to healing. We can then begin to develop treatments that promote healing in a fundamental way."

## Dr. Li Ma

PharmD, MSc, FRCPC  
Resident

## Gastroenterology

**I**t was in my final year of medical school that I knew I wanted to become a gastroenterologist," says Li Ma, a native of Liaoning province in China. It was a realization that led Ma, who received a bachelor of medicine degree from Beijing Medical University, to continue her studies at the University of Hong Kong, where she received a PhD in gastrointestinal pharmacology earlier this year.

Currently, Ma is working as a postdoctoral fellow under the supervision of Dr. John Wallace, a professor in the department of pharmacology is therapeutics at the University of Calgary's faculty of medicine. According to Ma, who hopes to eventually develop her research interests into solid state in Canada with her husband, who is a medical researcher, and young child, the opportunity to work with Dr. Wallace is "the fulfillment of a dream. Whoever stud-

## Nathalie Vergnolle

PharmD, MSc, FRCPC  
Resident

## Gastroenterology

**N**athalie Vergnolle, who confesses that, even when she was a small child, she has been "fascinated by the mechanisms of life," is a postdoctoral fellow working in the laboratory



of Dr. John Wallace, a professor in the department of pharmacology is therapeutics at the University of Calgary's faculty of medicine.

According to the 31-year-old native of Agen, France, who earned her BSc, MSc and PhD in biological sciences at Paul Sabatier University in Toulouse, the main purpose of her current research is to better understand the mechanisms of inflammation, which is characteristic of gastrointestinal disorders such as ulcerative colitis. "Specifically, my goal is to determine whether certain complex molecules called proinflammatory, which are highly present in the intestinal tract are involved in inflammation," says Vergnolle. "If I discover this is the case — and we have good evidence it is — we will then have the opportunity to develop new drugs to counteract the harmful effects of proinflammation."

Vergnolle, who spends her non-working hours in the company of her husband and 18-month-old daughter, hopes to remain in Canada beyond the period of her fellowship. "The reality is that there is much more opportunity to do basic research in Canada than there is in France," she says.

## Dr. Hirotsada Akiha

## Gastroenterology

**A**s a practicing gastroenterologist at Hamamatsu Hospital in Fukuoka, Japan, Dr. Hirotsada Akiha was troubled. "Often, it was impossible to diagnose severe gastrointestinal diseases while they were still in the early stages," says the 37-year-old Akiha who graduated from Keio Medical School in 1989 and earned a PhD in Medical Science at Kyushu University in 1997. "I knew that if we could find early evidence of a disease, we would have a much better chance of curing it."

It was with the hope of contributing to the discovery of early diagnosis, that Akiha travelled to McMaster University in Hamilton, earlier this year. Now a postdoctoral fellow in the division of gastroenterology, Akiha is working under the supervision of Dr. Stephen Collins, director of the intestinal diseases research unit at McMaster and a leading researcher in the field of inflammatory bowel disease. The main focus of his research is to discover

the role that lymphocytes, a type of white blood cell involved in the immune response, play in the development of colitis. "Colitis is a condition on every existing state-of-the-art research that involves gene transfer technology," says Collins. "To understand how it works will help us understand the mechanisms of how colitis, a disease of the colon, develops. Once we know that, we can begin work on developing more effective diagnostic tools as well as drugs to treat the condition."

Respiratory:  
Breathing Easier

**T**hrough a commitment to a strong research program, AstraZeneca continues to add to its comprehensive range of products for the treatment of such respiratory diseases as asthma, allergic rhinitis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

"We have looked across a long way," says Glenn Jenkins, AstraZeneca's medical research scientist. "Particularly in the area of asthma, researchers have made significant advances. We now know that chronic inflammation is a critical factor in asthma and we have developed new and more effective drugs to treat this disease." This is good news for the eight per cent of Canadian adults and 23 to 26 per cent of Canadian children who suffer from asthma.

As we move into the new millennium, the challenge for researchers in the field of asthma will be to develop ways to identify children at risk of developing asthma and actually prevent the disease from occurring."

Scientists will also be working hard to define and refine effective treatment strategies for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), a term that refers to disorders such as chronic bronchitis and emphysema.

At the same time, researchers will be seeking ways to improve treatment for and prevent allergic rhinitis, more commonly known as hay fever. Says Jenkins: "These developments will be welcomed by the three million Canadians who suffer from symptoms of rhinitis during the typical season every year."



## Dr. Hiroko Saito

## Respiratory

**A** leading researcher in the field of allergy in her native Japan, Dr. Hiroko Saito is now working as a postdoctoral fellow at McMaster University's department of medicine. Saito, who graduated from Sapporo Medical School with an MD as well as a PhD, is currently exploring how basic immune cells are involved in the onset of allergic rhinitis, nasal polyps, hay fever or asthma.

"Hiroko has established that the basic immune cells react to the nose and that these cells are involved in allergies," says Dr. Judith Denburg, Saito's supervisor and himself a leading allergy researcher. "Her work is providing us with a new and novel way to look at allergies. It is quite revolutionary."

Eventually, Saito, an avid golfer and skier who hopes to establish herself in Canada as a researcher and clinical practitioner, would like to see her research contribute to the creation of more effective treatments or possibly a cure for allergies. "The current perception is that allergies are autoimmune diseases," says the 36-year-old Saito. "However, the reality is that allergies cause millions of children to miss school and millions more adults to lose time of work. Beyond the resulting economic impact, as well as quality of private life, allergies also make people feel miserable. It would be nice to change the picture and it is a wonderful opportunity to do research work under the supervision of Dr. Denburg, in Canada."

## Dr. Andrew Day

PharmD, MSc, FRCPC  
Resident

## Gastroenterology

**D**r. Andrew Day's decision to pursue further training in the field of pediatric gastroenterology has taken him halfway around the globe. Rather this year, Day, a 37-year-old New Zealand pediatrician and former chief registrar at Christchurch Hospital, travelled with his family to Toronto to take a position on a research fellow under the supervision of Dr. Philip Sherman in the pediatric gastroenterology and metabolic unit of the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto. "I'm very fortunate to have this opportunity," says Day. "Dr. Sherman is a pre-eminent pediatric gastroenterologist who has made a significant contribution to the medical literature over the past decade."

A father of two who will be returning to New Zealand upon the completion of his fellowship, Day is currently focusing his research efforts on studying *Helicobacter pylori*, the bacteria known to cause ulcers. It is thought that the infection that leads to ulcers — and more serious diseases if left untreated — begins in childhood. "By examining how the cells of the stomach react to different strains of *Helicobacter* we hope to understand why some people develop ulcers and others do not," explains Day. "It's a discovery that could lead to the creation of a simple test to determine whether a child was at risk of developing ulcers or other gastric disorders later on in life."

## A SALUTE TO CANADA'S MEDICAL RESEARCH FUTURE

## Dr. Vivian Glenns

TO COMMUNICATE  
WITH THE PUBLIC  
IS MY FIRST PRIORITY

## Oncology

It was a marvelous opportunity," says Dr. Vivian Glenns, a 50-year-old practitioner, who received her MD at McGill in Montreal and specialist training in internal medicine and oncology at the University of Toronto. She is referring to the AstraZeneca Research Award that enabled her to work under the supervision of Dr. Norman Pritchard at Toronto-Sunnybrook Regional Cancer Centre.

Pritchard, head of the division of clinical trials and epidemiology at Sunnybrook and chair of the National Cancer Institute of Canada's Breast Cancer Site Committee, is one of the most respected cancer researchers in Canada. "Working with Dr. Pritchard was valuable on several fronts," says Glenns, a native of Montreal who was recently hired as a clinical oncologist by North York General Hospital in Toronto. "Not only is he a leading researcher, but also he gives me of

## Oncology

### The War Against Cancer

**A** leading supplier of anti-cancer medicines to Canada, AstraZeneca's oncology research program aims to maximize existing products and develop new compounds to treat this devastating disease.

Cancer causes millions of deaths globally. In Canada alone, 129,300 cases of cancer and 63,400 deaths occur each year.

The fight goes on such a pain business is that a great deal of effort and money is currently being devoted to research to develop new effective therapies to treat the deadly disease.

"We are seeing positive developments on many fronts," says Andrew Klineberg, AstraZeneca's medical research scientist.

In breast cancer, we have seen the introduction of new drugs that prevent cancer from developing and even recurring. New and more effective drugs are also available to treat prostate cancer. Meanwhile, significant advances have also occurred in the treatment of colorectal cancer. Indeed, thanks to the development of the first new drug in 35 years, treatment time for colorectal cancer patients has been reduced from 80 days a month to 15 minutes every three weeks.

"AstraZeneca is committed to winning the war against this deadly disease," adds Klineberg. "As a mark of that commitment, the company invested an initial \$200,000 towards a new breast cancer chair at Centre hospitalier de l'Université de Montréal last year."

expertise in hormones, which happens to be the area in which I am most interested."

The specific focus of Glenns' current research work is to look at the effectiveness of hormone replacement therapy among women who have a history of breast cancer. "The treatment is not usually recommended today," says Glenns. "However, the reality



is that hormone replacement therapy is of great interest to young breast cancer survivors who have become post-menopausal as a result of treatment."

## AstraZeneca Research Awards

### How does the AstraZeneca award process work?

Every year, AstraZeneca advertises competitions by way of a formal Request for Proposal in each of the various therapeutic areas of interest to the company.

Competition announcements are sent to the research offices at Canadian universities, the societies or associations affiliated with the AstraZeneca Research Awards, and the Medical Research Council/Canadian Research-Based Pharmaceutical Companies Research Program. Specific areas of research interest are designated for each announcement.

Proposals received for the announced competition are pre-reviewed. Depending on the therapeutic area, a review is completed either by the Scientific Review Committees at the societies, or by a separate review committee, or by the Medical Research Council. The proposals with the highest scientific rankings will best fit AstraZeneca's strategic focus with the awards. The awards consist of funding for either two or three years. Additional funding may also be awarded through the Medical Research Council/Canada's Research-Based Pharmaceutical Companies Program.

Information regarding the AstraZeneca Research Awards is available through AstraZeneca's medical research scientists, the affiliated societies, or through the Medical Research Council/Canada's Research-Based Pharmaceutical Companies Program office.

## A SALUTE TO CANADA'S MEDICAL RESEARCH FUTURE

## Pain Control:

### Relieving the Hurt

**A**straZeneca holds a world-leading position in anesthesia and also has an extensive and innovative research and development program in the field of analgesia.

"We have increased our knowledge about the mechanism of pain," says Krists Nevils, manager of clinical operations worldwide at AstraZeneca. According to Nevils, such advances have led to the development of more efficient analgesic drugs that control pain and safer anesthetics that allow patients to recover faster.

Still, in spite of these advances, there remains much to be done on the pain front. "The best I can do is to keep the research where it comes in controlling pain," says Nevils. "However, it's a drug that has many adverse side-effects. Moreover, it is simply not effective for all types of pain."

Over the next decade, Nevils believes that researchers will be able to turn current challenges into opportunities. "We will see the introduction of new pain treatments that will effectively pain that has been resistant to current treatment methods," she says. "So, we will see better development of drugs that target specific sites of pain. We are looking to a future where pain will be controlled through safer and more effective therapies."

says Cahill. "I was heart-wrenched watching children living in pain while waiting for a hospital volunteer, and tried to provide what comfort I could."

By Cahill's current research may well lead to the development of more effective methods for pain treatments. Working under the supervision of Dr. Alan Beaudet, a professor in the department of neurology and neurosurgery at McGill University and a world leader in applied and electron microscopy, Cahill is evaluating changes in opioid receptors in different chronic pain states, and following the development of morphine tolerance.

## Marian Fundytus

TO BE THE BEST AT  
WHAT YOU DO  
IS MY FIRST PRIORITY

opened up new and more effective drugs for the management and treatment of pain."

Cahill, 33, who completed a BSc at New South Wales University in Sydney, N.S.W., and an MSc and PhD at Dalhousie University in Halifax, developed an interest in the etiology of pain while she was a young girl growing up in her native Prince Edward Island. "I watched family friends with cancer die while suffering in pain,"

Anzell Vassio, director of the Montreal General Hospital Pain Centre, of postdoctoral fellow Marian Fundytus.

The Alberta-born Fundytus, 36, who watched her mother die peacefully from cancer, is driven by a desire to help people. She earned her PhD in physiological psychology at McGill in 1996 and is about to launch a clinical trial on a new pain-control drug that she helped to design — and which achieved very promising preliminary results.



—during a previous postdoctoral research project.

"Currently, we are conducting pre-clinical toxicology tests on the drug," says Fundytus, who is married and likes to spend non-working hours in the company of her husband and four-year-old daughter. "Once that is complete, we will begin testing the drug in patients with advanced cancer. Unfortunately, advanced cancer is often accompanied by severe neuropathic pain that does not respond to drug therapy. Our hope is that the new drug will bring relief to patients who suffer this kind of pain."

Marian is bridging the gap between basic science and clinical research, something that a pain researcher like Dr. Alan Beaudet, research director at the division of palliative care at McGill University's department of oncology, Cahill is an supervisor along with Dr.

"The AstraZeneca Research Award she won is named in honour of Dr. Samuel Hershov. Palliative scientists at McGill University in Montreal, the industry is recognised around the world as a pioneer and leader in pain research."

## A SALUTE TO CANADA'S MEDICAL RESEARCH FUTURE

Chemistry:  
The Fundamentals of Life and Health

**A**ntiAIDSness is a leading supporter of chemical research directed at discovering new therapeutics more quickly and less expensively than in the past.

"The focus of AntiAIDSness's research in the basic chemical sciences is combinatorial chemistry, one of the most innovative and exciting developments to occur in the field of chemistry in the recent past," says Robert Jenkins, specialist, medical writing at AntiAIDSness.

Combinatorial chemistry is the name given to a host of methodologies that allow scientists to synthesize or build large numbers of related compounds at the same time.

Termed a "high-speed discovery engine" by the prestigious Journal Science, combinatorial chemistry is expected to have a massive impact on research leading to the development of practical new drugs in the foreseeable future.

"In the normal course of events, it takes 10 to 15 years from the time of discovery to take a compound from the laboratory and make it available for physicians," explains Jenkins. "Considering, too, that only between one in five of 10,000 compounds make it from the lab through clinical trials and drug-approval processes. But thanks to combinatorial chemistry, the early phases of the drug discovery process have been speeded up considerably. For every one test compound that we developed previously during the discovery phase, we now have hundreds in thousands."

## André Charette

WANT TO KNOW  
MORE ABOUT  
CHEMISTRY?

## Chemistry



**A**nder Charette discovered his life's calling while still a high-school student in his native Montreal. "I was always drawn to chemistry," he recalls. "I found the idea of transforming one thing into another particularly fascinating."

It was a passion that led Charette, 38, to a BSc at the

Université de Montréal and subsequently an MSc and PhD at the University of Rochester in NY. After a stint in a research fellow at both Harvard University and Laval University, Charette went on to join and play a role in his spare time, involved full circle to become a professor in the department of chemistry at the Université de Montréal. Today he supervises the work of 22 graduate and postdoctoral students at his alma mater.

A scientist whose research interests lie primarily in the area of synthetic organic chemistry or combinatorial chemistry, Charette is involved in basic research that aims to understand the way small molecules behave and react. "It is our hope that utilizing this fundamental research will lead to the construction of new compounds and, eventually, new and safer drugs," he says.

Molecular Biology:  
The Genesis of Discovery

**A**ntiAIDSness supports a strong molecular biology research program, a field of basic study that plays an increasingly important role in the development of new drug therapies.

"In the recent past, one of the most significant developments in the field of molecular biology has been the International Human Genome Project," says AntiAIDSness's Robert Jenkins. "Study in this area can lead to many important discoveries. In Canada alone, researchers have pinpointed the genes responsible for diseases ranging from cystic fibrosis and Duchenne muscular dystrophy to certain types of cancer tumors and early-onset Alzheimer's."

Given that scientists anticipate uncovering the progress of the complete human genetic code within the next three to four years, Jenkins notes that it is not unreasonable to expect "genetic leaps" in the field of medicine and particularly in pharmaceutical research in the near future. "Once we are able to determine where the problem lies, we have a means for determining who is at risk for specific disorders and can provide early warning," he notes. "Being able to identify the genes that contribute to a specific disease also means that we will have a target for the development of new drug therapies."

## Marek Michalak

WANT TO KNOW  
MORE ABOUT  
MOLECULAR BIOLOGY?

## Molecular Biology

**W**ith a chuckle at his own immaturity, Marek Michalak admits to having one problem while a young student at the University of Warsaw in his native Poland. "Actually I was so good at everything that I did not discover the beauty of science until I reached the ripe old age of 23," he says.

However, once studies Michalak moved no further than in pursuing a career as a molecular biologist. After earning an



MSc, he went on to complete a PhD at the Nicks Institute of Experimental Biology.

A resident of Canada since 1978, Michalak, 45, is today a professor in the department of biochemistry at the University of Alberta where he supervises the work of three graduate students and four postdoctoral fellows.

The focus of Michalak's current research is the role of calcium and membrane proteins in cardiac development. "Through our work over the past year, we have determined that calcium binding proteins are critical to the development of the heart," says Michalak, who lives with his wife and daughter in Edmonton. "We are now looking at how low levels of the reach of these proteins can affect the development and cardiac growth in very young children. We hope that this work will lead to early detection and new treatments for heart diseases."

Quality of Life:  
Promoting Well-Being

**T**o assure that its products are helping people in the fullest, happiest lives, AntiAIDSness has made quality of life assessments an important part of all its clinical trials.

"While the last couple of decades, the medical community has paid great attention to quality of life," says Steven Dean, health economics specialist at AntiAIDSness. "It is now widely accepted that how a person feels and how often they experience pain is recovery as well as dealing with chronic pain or disease."

In extension quality of life, health professionals use scientifically validated questionnaires to accurately measure patients' perceptions of the impact of disease on their day-to-day lives. Such assessments provide valuable information that can be used to assist health policy-makers past funding and resources into effective health programs. As importantly, the surveys also involve patients in making decisions about their treatment.

Whether quality of life is an important consideration of AntiAIDSness, "It is all in making quality of life measurement a part of all our clinical trials, we can also facilitate the development of new questionnaires as we to capture more accurate information," says Dean. "Our goal is to ensure that our products promote physical health — and a sense of well-being, so we will patient and family satisfaction."

## A SALUTE TO CANADA'S MEDICAL RESEARCH FUTURE

Ross Hetherington  
Patrick McGrath

## Quality of Life



**R**oss Hetherington, a pediatric neuropsychologist at the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto, and Patrick McGrath, a professor of psychology at Dalhousie University in Halifax, are collaborating on a research initiative to determine how chronic pain affects children's quality of life.

"We are currently working with a group of children who have sickle cell disease, a disease that can cause excruciating bouts of pain," says McGrath, who got his PhD in clinical psychology from Queen's University and is today an internationally recognized expert in the field of pediatric pain.

According to Hetherington, who received his PhD in psychology from the University of Toronto in 1994 and conducts research into the cognitive effects of neurological disorders in young people, the research will eventually provide a much-needed tool for use by the greater pediatric health community. "Despite the unique characteristics of children with sickle cell disease, no disease-specific assessment exists to assess their quality of life. We hope our questionnaire will fill a need for these children, and that it will help health professionals in other centers around the world study the natural history of this disease and develop more effective treatments for it."

## Michael Mayne

## Central Nervous System

Central Nervous System:  
The Next Decade of the Brain

**A**straZeneca offers a range of products to treat diseases of the central nervous system and supports an active research program covering both psychiatric and neurological disorders.

"By goodness, it's been phenomenal," that is how Michael Mayne, AstraZeneca's medical research scientist, sums up the recent advances in his field. "During the 1990s, the 'Decade of the Brain', our knowledge about central nervous system disorders increased exponentially," he says. "Compared to 20 years ago, we now have a far greater understanding of debilitating diseases like multiple sclerosis (MS), Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, epilepsy, schizophrenia and depression."

That knowledge has led to the development of a host of new drug products that are proving effective in treating many disorders. "Take the case of MS disease," says Mayne. "MS is one of the most common central nervous system diseases among young adults in Canada today. It can cause symptoms that range from fatigue to outright paralysis. Medical science has made significant strides in modifying the course of the disease by developing new drugs like interferon."

According to the AstraZeneca scientist, the next decade of brain research promises to be, if anything, more exciting than the last. "Over the next 10 years, researchers will focus on developing more effective drugs," he says. "They will also be working to develop drugs that will halt or even prevent damage to the brain when it is attacked by stroke, Alzheimer's or other central nervous system diseases. It promises to be a very exciting period."

Dr. Michael Mayne (foreground) and his supervisor, Dr. Jonathan Gajdos.

These days, Michael Mayne does not have much opportunity to pursue his interest in neurological golf and hockey. That is because the 31-year-old Ph.D. native currently spends most of his waking hours sitting down the corridors of AstraZeneca's disease.

Specifically, Mayne, who received his PhD from the University of Toronto and is now a postdoctoral fellow working under the supervision of Dr. Jonathan Gajdos, is professor in the department of pharmacology and therapeutics of the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg, is exploring the relationship between increased levels of intracellular calcium (which can be caused by either stress or trauma) and early-onset Alzheimer's. "What we are doing is trying to understand the basic

cellular events that induce Alzheimer's," says the young scientist, who intends to pursue a career as a university teacher and researcher. "Once we discover the cellular mechanisms that cause the disease, we can identify the targets that are affected and go on to develop treatments," he says.

"Encouraged" by his own results, Mayne is optimistic that the efforts of researchers around the world will lead to effective treatments and perhaps a cure for Alzheimer's in the not too distant future. "I think that, over the next 20 years, we will be able to relieve the symptoms of Alzheimer's," he says. "We may also be able to reverse the consequences of this terrible disease."



## Sharon Hyduk

## Central Nervous System

**L**ike the challenge, the sense of discovery," says Sharon Hyduk. Twenty-nine-year-old Hyduk, who was born in Britain and raised in Canada, is talking about the appeal of medical research, a field that has attracted her since she worked as a laboratory assistant while earning a BSc at the University of Western Ontario in London. It was an experience that inspired Hyduk to earn a PhD in physiology at Western and to set her sights on a career as a university teacher and researcher.

Hyduk's current position as a postdoctoral fellow in the department of laboratory medicine and pathobiology at the University of Toronto will no doubt help to provide her with the experience she needs to realize her goal. Working under the supervision of associate professor Dr. Myron Cynis, a prominent researcher in the field of vascular biology, Hyduk is doing research into the role white blood cells play in causing diseases such as multiple sclerosis (MS). "White blood cells are used by the body to fight infection," says the young scientist. "However, in diseases such as MS, the white blood cells seem to overreact, which causes inflammation. My work is focused on trying to understand how that happens."

"Knowing how this happens," adds Hyduk, "is a crucial step in the development of new drugs to treat MS and other inflammatory-related diseases of the central nervous system."

YEAR	RECIPIENT	INSTITUTION	SUPERVISOR
<b>GASTROENTEROLOGY</b>			
1996	Dr. Annela Kuntze	McMaster University	Dr. Kenneth Gellera
1998	Dr. Beverly Moore	Queen's University	Dr. Stephen Vassar
1998	Dr. Javier Sordo	McMaster University	Dr. Mary Forbes
1997	Dr. Michael Nicky	University of Calgary	Dr. Paul Kabes
1997	Dr. Nicola Jones	University of Toronto	Dr. Philip Sherman
1997	Dr. Ge Wang	University of Alberta	Dr. Diane E. Taylor
1996	Dr. Adrian Bak	University of Calgary	Dr. John Wallace
1996	Dr. Donghui Qiu	McMaster University	Dr. Stephen Gollins
1995	Dr. David Armstrong	McMaster University	Dr. Stephen Gollins
1995	Dr. Sergio Denise	University of Montreal	Dr. Ernest Selkman
1994	Dr. James E. Brown	University of Western Ontario	Dr. Barry L. Topperman
<b>RESPIRATORY</b>			
1997	Dr. Yaji Higashimura	University of British Columbia	Dr. Shiro Hayashi
1997	Dr. Gregory King	University of British Columbia	Dr. Peter Fare
1997	Dr. Harrison Viagetta	University of Alberta	Dr. Dean Defas and Dr. Richard Maghail
1996	Dr. Andrew Stanford	University of British Columbia	Dr. Peter Fare
<b>CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM</b>			
1997	Dr. Morris Bourque	University of Montreal	Dr. Raffaele Plesch
1997	Dr. Michael Tropak	University of Toronto	Dr. James N. Hird
1996	Dr. Abdelhak Meziane	University of Calgary	Dr. Quentin Pittman
<b>PAIN CONTROL (Dr. Ronald Melzack Pain Research Award)</b>			
1997	Dr. Christine Kord	University of British Columbia	Dr. Kenneth Craig
1997	Dr. Remo Poyba	McGill University	Dr. Arnold Vainio and Dr. Catherine Bushnell
<b>CARDIOVASCULAR</b>			
1998	Dr. Erasmo de Sena	University of Manitoba	Dr. Narasimha S. Dhalia
1998	Dr. Jose Eduardo B. Azevedo	University of Toronto	Dr. John D. Parker
1997	Dr. William Ford	University of Alberta	Dr. Bodh Jagtani
1996	Dr. Yongping You	Dalhousie University	Dr. Dieter Pelzer
1995	Dr. Sanja Ekanet	University of British Columbia	Dr. Steven Polech
1994	Dr. Daniel Roach	University of Calgary	Dr. Robert S. Sheldon
1993	Dr. Allan Kitching	University of Toronto	Dr. Salem Yusuf
1992	Dr. Pascal Daleau	Laval University	Dr. Jacques Turgeon
<b>CHEMISTRY</b>			
1997	Dr. Robert A. Batey	University of Toronto	
<b>QUALITY OF LIFE</b>			
1996	Dr. Gordon Guyatt	McMaster University	

## PAST WINNERS OF THE ASTRAZENECA RESEARCH AWARD



Dr. Nicole Jones, a 1997 AstraZeneca Research Award winner in gastroenterology, is now a clinician scientist at the Hospital for Sick Children.

AstraZeneca

## A SALUTE TO CANADA'S MEDICAL RESEARCH FUTURE

### AstraZeneca R & D Montreal: Supporting Basic Research in Canada



Over the past five years, AstraZeneca R & D Montreal has grown from a small, three-person laboratory into a multi-million-dollar, world-class, pre-clinical research facility that houses some of the best chemistry, molecular biology and pharmacology laboratories employing 100 scientists.

Located on the outskirts of Montreal, the research unit is actively involved in pre-clinical research focusing on the development of new analgesic medications that do not induce addiction or other side effects. Already, scientists at the R & D site have filed several new patents on discoveries that might well lead to the development of new and better products.

The creation of the research facility in Montreal is a tangible illustration of the pharmaceutical manufacturer's commitment to supporting a strong basic research program. At the same time, the development of AstraZeneca R & D Montreal is indicative of the company's confidence in Canada.

"AstraZeneca chose Canada — and Montreal in particular — as the site for its new pain research centre for a number of very good reasons," says Alf Larsson, AstraZeneca R & D Site General Manager. "In addition to the close proximity of four leading universities and world-class researchers in the Montreal area, our presence in Canada provides the company with the opportunity to work with prominent research groups across North America. The decision to establish a major research base in Montreal is good news not only for Canada but also for AstraZeneca." ■

## AstraZeneca Research Awards are in collaboration with

MAXIMIZING HEALTH POTENTIAL  
PROGRAMME DE LA SANTÉ CRÉATIVE

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**AstraZeneca** 



*The comic, his fans, many of whom under 25, applaud his outrageous, over-the-top antics.*

## Television

# Shocking Green

Nasty shock trooper or courageous comedian of the absurd, Tom Green is hot, hot, hot

By Andrew Clark

**Tom Green** turns casually towards the fan who approaches him in a Vancouver restaurant. The bean-thin, 28-year-old Canadian comedian greets the sensation with a rapid smile. "Tom Green? You rule, man!" says the tall, red-haired, middle-aged Marianne, handing over a scrap of paper. "You gotta sign some upstairs thing for my friend

Good. Like, 'Good, you rock the biggest f---in' g oston I've ever seen.' " The man goes on to offer explicit sexual suggestions for where Green can apply his mouth. Soft-spoken and dressed in khaki pants and a navy-blue sweater, Green smiles at the signs. "I think I'll go with 'sucks the biggest onion,'" he says dryly. "You can't beat that."

Over the sets of his lunch, Green, now Canada's hottest comedy expert, receives similar attention. But it is nothing like the hysteria he has generated south of the border. The *Tom Green Show* is one of the most highly rated shows on MTV, and he cannot walk down the street without attracting

multis of young fans. The comic recently signed a deal to write and star in a movie for Disney. Major American magazines and newspapers, including *The New York Times*, *Rolling Stone* and *Entertainment Weekly*, have profiled the comedian. The press love writing about Green because he is the Eiel Rissel of television comedy. While Jim Carrey, who stars this December as gnomish comic Andy Kaufman in *Men on the Moon*, can pretend to be a groundbreaking mope, Tom Green is Kaufman's heir apparent. Like Kaufman, Green thrives by shocking convention, often to gross or bizarre effect. He will drink milk directly from a cow's udder, use a

## The latest in a long line of Canuck comics spoofing U.S. pop culture, Green is, in essence, sending up 1990s-style reality TV

dead ex-con as a prep and his burnt the Canadian flag. He once even pleaded—or so he says—on trying and eating a benign egg that a doctor removed from his father's head (his father named the hit by telling Green he was having a hemorrhoid operation).

Such antics have been less enthusiastically applauded in Canada, even though Green's video, *Southside South Finery*, has sold 30,000 copies and reached number 5 on the Canadian video best-seller list. The Canadian media, usually quick to hail any Canuck success on American turf (no matter how slight), tend to dismiss him as a shock comedian who will sink to any low to get a comic-spinned laugh. But Green's fans, many of them under 25, worship him for his outrageous, unscripted rants, which appeal to their adolescent angst. "He is doing all the things I want to do but I'm afraid to," says 15-year-old Michael Berger, one of more than 100 Toronto youths who lined up outside his show-bus Mike Bellardi's house to see Green rather than "mom's 'He's a felon'."

Whether noisy alarm blower or outrageous comedian of the absurd, Green is not one to having his work scorned. In early November, he traveled to Toronto from his new base in Los Angeles (he lives alone in a rented hangar, having just broken up with his girlfriend of six months) for the Gemini Awards. Green was nominated for best performance in a comedy series (he lost to the cast of *The New H2 Mania*) and he won the crown of attention during the pole event. Producers were eager to shake his hand, while women kept buying him drinks. Greg Thorne of 22 Minutes declared that he and his wife love *The New Green Show*.

Green has been seeking such adulation since he was a kid, Born in Pembroke, Ont., to Canadian Armed Forces Capt. Richard Green and his

stay-at-home wife, Mary Jane, Tom was an army brat who moved around a great deal until his family settled in Ottawa when he was 7 (he has one younger brother). He quickly found that coming-up was his friends. His Grade 7 report card stated: "Tom never learns to pay attention and not distract others." He would also sneak out of his bedroom window and skateboard through the city all night.

The young Green adored David Letterman and *After School*. At 15, he started performing on amateur night at Parkdale Hall, a stand-up comedy club. The women comics considered him a joke and referred to the youngster as "little Terrence Green from down the street." The aspiring comedian did not know it, but he was following in the footsteps of some of this country's greats. Like Laine, Don Agnew, The Kids as the Mallin Mark McKinney as well as stand-ups Mike MacDonald and Norm Macdonald all had from Ottawa. The city's strong mixture of punkish humor, diplomatic culture and honest belt-talking produced a dark mold of offbeat "Everything you spin in Ottawa," observes Howard Lapides, who manages both Green and Bellardi and spent the 1970s living in Ottawa. "There is always an official line full of BS, and guys who grow up there react to it."

Green's first professional work was as a musician. After dropping out of a college radio and TV program, he formed the rap-spoof group Organized Rhythmic with two high-school buddies, and the trio won a second deal with A&M. During 1993, a film-maker shot a documentary about the group, which featured plenty of backstage goofing around. Green realized, he now says, that he would "rather be making videos and doing silly faces."



Green at 15, in early practice for coming-up

That same year, Green teamed up with another Ottawa kid named Glen Humphreys to co-host a crapp, midnights-to-6 college radio show. And when he suggested late-night soccer games on Parkdale Hall, as many as 200 kids would turn up at 2 a.m. In 1995, Green, along with Humphreys and skateboard-friend Phil Green launched *The New Green Show* on Rogers Cable TV. Childhood friend Derek Harvie joined one year later. The Comedy Network snatched the show up and began broadcasting it seasonally in February 1998. Within months, it became one of the network's highest rated shows. "It's not something I totally understood," says vice-president Ed Robertson. "But the response was undeniable."

Then, after meeting Los Angeles-based Lapides, the two approached the American networks. They wanted Green to join comedy shows as a hit player, but in November 1998, Lapides convinced MTV to consider building a program around him. The condition pitched his show to 10 MTV executives in Los Angeles. Flashing by covering himself in shaving cream while shaving, "I want to be on MTV." The network signed him the following day. "You know," says Green, "I just didn't want to come off too boring."

The MTV version of *The New Green Show*, which was originally taped in New York City but is now based in Los Angeles, is slicker and better produced than the original, but the essence has

not changed. It is divided into studio bits, with co-host Humphreys (who sits on the couch alongside Green) and Green (who stands in the back laughing) and field segments in which Green interacts with civilians. Humphreys and Green never know what Green and his writers have planned for them. "We're three idiots," Humphreys says. "And we have to make sure we're not."

Green's beleaguered parents continue to be regular targets. He has pointed their house plant, had a pornographic picture airbrushed on their car, and

jokes, but with a hint of seriousness. "It's not going to stop—not until we're over."

Green's field segments are essentially home videos of himself acting out his most subversive and antedotal fantasies. Green once made a video diary of himself getting drunk over a five-hour period. The bit contains a telling moment when incandescent Green's philosophy

At the height of his exuberance—laughing after drinking close to 26 ounces of rum and shortly after warning about the calories—Green turns to the camera and says,



Humphreys (left), Green (back), Green, subversive and antedotal fantasies

brought a dozen farm animals into their house. The couple once threatened to sue their son and MTV, but backed off. "We thought it wouldn't help his career," says his father. "And we can take a certain amount of offbeat. But we're happy he'll move on to someone else." Green frequently videos himself waking the couple up in the middle of the night, and once dropped a severed cow's head in their bed. He says that it's "payback" for a somewhat authoritarian upbringing, which included Green father waking Tom early in the morning, after the youth had been up late partying by playing CBC Radio at his desk. "I've been doing this stuff for five years, and they've been pissed off the whole time," Green

with a look of intense disbelief. "We're using a TV show." The thought has been like a dose of amphetamine.

At its core, *The New Green Show* is a spoof of 1990s-style reality TV. Thanks to advances in digital video cameras, shows such as *The Jerry Springer Show* and *When Susan G. Wong* show big ratings by showcasing sensational events. Green uses the same crew as a reality show in camerawork and handheld microphones, but the person controlling the camera is part of the laughter. On tape, the more those filmed act up, the more hysterical they become. The more Green acts up and humiliates himself, the more empowered he becomes. Green mocks the public's insatiable hunger for the absurd and uncontrolled.

Green's anarchistic comedy is reminiscent of the Dada movement, launched in 1916 in a reaction against the First World War. Dadaism revealed the absurd and placed an emphasis on the role of chance, and Dadaist playwrights used buffoonery and shocking stagings to assault mainstream values. "I never know myself what's going to happen," says Green. "It's the excitement of figuring it out on camera."

In the recent segment "Making Moooo," Green set himself up in a motel room with two women and a sheep, and posed as a porn director. He offers fast food and does count the bewildered deliveries into participating. One ends up lying underneath the sheep's rump while chanting his "Tee"—"cheeseburger"—over and over. Another, after being assured that the sheep has been "tasted," grabs a doorknob.

More Canadian critics consider such bits abhorrent, even un-Canadian. After all, homegrown comics are supposed to be nice, like Mike Myers and the late John Candy. In fact, Green is following an established Canuck tradition—inspiring American pop culture. Johnny Wayne and Frank Stronach set up the American radio and silent movies they grew up on. Lorne Michaels' *Saturday Night Live* all parodies Sid Caesar and American comic SCTV's writers authored 1970s U.S. television. Tim Green is right on schedule with his spoof of reality shows.

The night of the Gemini's, Green blew off a little rest with Green and Humphreys. It is 3:30 a.m., and all three are a little tipsy. Now, in a hotel room crisscrossed with needles, Green quietly surveys the crowd. He is subdued. For Green, it is a fresh occasion—he is working in. The scene recalls a statement he'd made earlier: "It's kind of sad but, what I'm like on the show, that was what I was like all the time before I did the show. It was always on. But, you know, once you've taken the cream off your body, or made up with your parents, you don't really feel like going out and jumping in a water fountain." Tim Green keeps the insanity where he thinks it belongs—on television. ■

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Television

## Irresistible, and lethal

Real-life Mountie  
and wife-killer Patrick  
Kelly stalks the screen

**Murder Most Likely**  
(CFTV, Nov. 28, 9 p.m.)

It is *easy* to love someone who treats you well, but it can be easier to love someone who treats you badly—especially when the offending party looks like Canadian actor Paul Gross. Best known for his work as the up-tight Const. Beattie Pinner on the series *Due South*, Gross plays a much more complex—and more intriguing—Mountie in *Murder Most Likely*. The compelling, two-hour drama chronicles real-life Toronto RCMP officer Patrick Kelly's descent from promising rookie to money-hungry fixer for organized crime to wife-killer (taking his story on journalist Michael Harris's book, *The*

*Judas Kim*, the producers changed some of the perpetrator's motives but Kelly's role remains unaltered). On March 29, 1981, Kelly murdered his first wife by throwing her from the balcony of a high-rise condominium. Currently serving a life sentence at Wilket Head maximum-security prison in British Columbia, Kelly still maintains his innocence, claiming that his wife fell while trying to stop an intruding thief. In Gross's performance, he emerges as a fascinating antihero, a charismatic sociopath.

The actor poses and pines with seductive aplomb as he artfully portrays the sinister charmer that allowed Kelly to manipulate his co-workers, friends and many lovers. In Kelly's hands, lies are as fluid as water. No matter how ludicrous his excuses—and by the end of the film he has concocted some incredible falsehoods—his admirers are



Gross be poses and pines with seductive aplomb

eager to go along with the charade. Orbiting around Gross's morally bankrupt protagonist is a constellation of willing dupes played admirably by *Murder Most Likely* costar (as Kelly's first wife) and Kim Hoffman (as his second).

The story may not be finished. The prosecutor's key witness has confessed to lying under oath. Based on this revelation, Kelly filed an application for an appeal (his first was turned down, but another is pending). Displaying in real life the gall that Gross exudes in the movie, the convicted murderer sent the producers of *Murder Most Likely* a lawyer's letter warning them to give fair weight to the scandalous. While the film does that, it nevertheless becomes clear that Kelly is not someone to be believed or trusted—even if, in Gross's captivating performance, he is irresistible.

Andrew Clark

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# Ready to sing for the world

By Anthony Wilson-Smith

Susan Aglukark won't take a full anytime soon if she can help it. Standing tall, head bowed, on the set of CTV's *Open Mike with Mike Bullard*, Aglukark has just finished her third rehearsal of *One Two Dream Another*, the first single from her latest album. Now, the show's floor director wants to introduce a new wrinkle: a troublemaker, front-to-back shot of Aglukark with a cameraman circling her while she is singing. This requires her to step nimbly over a camera power cable out of her field of vision—and carries the obvious danger she may fall on her face on a national live-to-tape show. Despite that, Aglukark agrees—and wows off the crowd for

Canada's Susan Aglukark is taking an upbeat new album and a renovated image to the global market



another take, saying: "I'm sure I can handle it." When showtime comes, she does so—flawlessly.

Unexpected challenges, large and small, are nothing new to the tiny (five feet, two inches), first-born, 32-year-old Aglukark—and neither is her ability to overcome them. Some hardships are personal: as an Inuit growing up in the Northwest Territories, she lost some friends and relatives to suicide and alcoholism, and was sexually molested by a family friend at age 9. Other personal obsessions are career-related: she became a professional singer mere by happenstance, without voice training or the ability to read music. "I always loved everything about performing," says Aglukark. "It seemed impossible that I could make a living from it."

Her first album on a major label, 1995's *This Child*, recorded in both English and her native Inuktitut language, was an unexpected smash. Released by EMI Music Canada, the album spawned three hit singles and videos, and sold

more than 520,000 copies in Canada. It led to performances before the Queen and Nelson Mandela, among others, and a now-standing invitation to appear at Canada Day festivities every year.

But she's barely a new four-year-old—a lifetime in the music business, where trends and styles become outdated in months. Now, Aglukark's new album—*Unsung Notes*, released on Nov. 9—is appearing amid great hype and some admitted nervousness on the part of singer and recording company. "Susan's first album had a mainstream sound perfect for what radio algorithms in the mid-'90s," says Denise Cameron, the president of EMI Music Canada. "Today, the emphasis is on a much more rhythm-based, younger sound, and we have to show the tape into that."

*Unsung Notes* turns out to be a melodic mix of traditional pop and sounds that reflect Aglukark's native roots. That highly listenable combination didn't come easily: Aglukark admits some "terrible writer's block" slowed this effort. "For a while," she says, "I was terrified of sophomore jinx with a second record. But I realized I was giving myself and stopped thinking about it." Aglukark found plenty of other ways to fill her time in recent years, including marriage, the birth of a son, now 3, and a move to a suburb of Toronto. (Way of public intrusion into her personal life, these are all the details she will discuss.) She also began voice lessons and worked at the difference it makes to her performance. "I no longer get as exhausted at the end of a show," she says. "And I have a difference in my voice in the range and depth I can bring now."

That input one of the reasons the new album has even more commercial potential than the last. Many of the songs on *The Child* were sung in a mix of English and Inuktitut, but the new album is entirely in English. In themes are more wide-ranging and up-close, with titles such as *Stand Up, Sister of Dreams*, *Believe Again* and *Find Something to Believe in*. As a person, Aglukark says she is "a happy but odd kind of place right now" and, in an interview, the album reflects that.

A strong part of her early appeal was built on her unique



The artist: the daughter of a Pentecostal preacher, she prays every day and does not drink or smoke

guides to distinctive words, she is denouncing the works of the late Ayn Rand, something of a cult figure in the past of social libertarians. But Aglukark says that enthusiasm for Rand does not reflect any political philosophy other than that "I believe in people taking responsibility for themselves." Her listening tastes range from classical to such rock favorites as Annie Lennox and George Michael. Those interests reflect Aglukark's reluctance to be pigeonholed. Although she says she is "proud to be a role model," she concedes: "Had I known my career would develop as it has, I might not have gotten so obsessed" with pure perfection.

Aglukark's choice of career is still relatively recent despite singing in choirs and for pleasure throughout her youth; she had little thought of ever doing so professionally. Her break came in 1996, when she was an executive assistant with a lobby group in Ottawa who sang in her spare time. A CBC radio producer heard a demo tape and arranged a one-day recording session of songs that were set to receive heavy play on CBC. That made her a major name in the Arctic. Shortly after, Aglukark came to the attention of MCA Music vice-president and general manager Denise Doreau. "She was tough around the edges, but it was clear there was an extraordinary talent there," says Doreau, whom the singer credits with playing a major role in her career development. But Doreau says the past Aglukark's new video for *One Two Dream Another* into heavy rotation on MCA Music's main station, MuchMusic, for strictly professional reasons. "The single is a terrific product in music and visual terms," says Doreau. Partly produced by Aglukark, it was deliberately shot in an urban setting, featuring decidedly cool-looking young people dancing.

Now, as Aglukark hits the road to promote the new album across Canada, she and EMI officials are planning a difficult balancing act as they discuss ways to broaden her appeal internationally. The challenge, says Cameron, is to "make sure she's not perceived as only a pop singer, or only an Inuit singer." She has many dimensions, and people need to know that. "As a result, EMI may produce a separate album for international contemporary. It would feature remakes of some songs with guest artists singing in the background, and would be sold in the World Music section of stores—an area targeted for sophisticated buyers with wide-ranging tastes."

Still, Aglukark, whose severe autism does not quite disguise her strength of will, sounds occasionally impatient as she discusses efforts to market her. "I will never forget my people or my roots," she says. "But the best way to honour them is to make the best music I can." That's a challenge of Aglukark's own choosing—and one she hopes to face for a long time to come. ■

image: an attractive Inuit woman who has a strong moral code and is an ideal role model. Many of the songs on the new album put those qualities front and center. Karly I assumed the death of a cousin and best friend who committed suicide, while *Suffer in Silence* addressed women who were victims of sexual abuse. The daughter of a Pentecostal preacher, Aglukark prays every day and does not drink or smoke. "Every now and then when things go bad," she says sarcastically, "I figure I should get louder—I could know what it's like to be brain-dead, and really hit rock bottom."

In fact, Aglukark's ways of dealing away song time are far from low-key. To end down after shows, the singer does confessions. A voracious reader of everything, from self-help

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ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT

## Automotive Marketplace

ONTARIO

# Connecting with the Youth Market



By Dennis DesRosiers

**Y**oung buyers go by a number of early signs, including Generation Y, Echo Boomers, or NetGen. What we call them may be expensive, but make no mistake — these under-30 buyers are now the No. 1 target of vehicle companies in North America.

This generation will be larger than any other in history, surpassing even the baby boomers that currently account for about 30 per cent of the population. The tremendous size of this segment and more importantly, its influence on buying trends, cannot be underestimated.

Just go back 25 years ago to the 1990s when the Japanese connected with young baby boomers through high-quality, affordable, stylish vehicles. That ensured decades of growth for those companies through a long-term attachment to their products. It also reduced market share for the Big Three auto makers — market share they have not recovered.

The first baby boomers are now over 50 years old and their attachment to Japanese products has extended to Toyota's Lexus, Nissan's Infiniti and Honda's Acura name plates, a trend that has fundamentally threatened Lincoln and Cadillac positions in the market. Whoever connects with the NetGen could have similar staying power over the next 20 to 30 years in the automotive market.

However, there is no clear direction yet on precisely what the current youth market likes and wants. They are just now buying their first vehicle all on their own so there is very little data available and therefore little understanding of their long-term needs.

Adding to this is the development of the "nearby-new" vehicle market that involves two- to four-year-old off-lease products that typically cost 40 to 60 per cent of a brand new product. The youth market used to buy entry-level small cars, primarily sub-compact and compact. Now they can buy a high-quality, trendy, three-year-old off-lease sport utility vehicle





# Quality of Advertising Improves Markedly

By Gerd Reinschneider, President of TADA and Greenbelt Volkswagen



## Auto Industry Advertising Guidelines Help Consumers Become Better Informed

Some of North America's toughest automobile advertising guidelines are providing more accurate information to Ontario motorists and building more trust in the province's car dealers, according to the Ontario Motor Vehicle Industry Council.

Gert Compton, OMVIC's executive director, says that since the stringent advertising and marketing code was adopted by Ontario's automobile dealers in

October, 1996, complaints about misleading ads have dropped significantly. OMVIC is an industry group formed to regulate Ontario automobile dealers.

"Interestingly enough, the vast majority of complaints we receive are from the dealers themselves who are obviously concerned about their industry's image."

"There's been a remarkable turnaround in both the amount and kind of complaints we've been receiving. Only a few short years ago, motorists were deeply concerned about misleading or deceptive statements about lowest prices, or a dealership being able to beat any advertised price, or misuse of the word 'free,'" Compton explains.

"Since the introduction of the code, these kinds of practices — and many more — are becoming a thing of the past. However, there are still some areas of the province where one or two dealers have slipped back and are not following the intent and spirit of the guidelines."

The vast majority of new car dealers, he emphasizes, are making every effort to comply. Compton says the new guidelines have been successful in curbing such practices as hidden charges for certain items, or leading potential buyers to believe they are getting prices below dealers' costs when such was not the case — and ensuring full disclosure in lease advertisements.

"Now, the rules make dealers spell out terms, amount and frequency of lease payments, security deposits and other extra expenses," Compton says.

The ad guidelines also help clear up some of the confusion in financing offers. In cases where consumers can choose between low interest rate financing and a cash rebate, ads must

clearly show what people would be really paying in interest if they decide against a cash rebate.

"From what we've been hearing, most people are finding it a lot easier to understand these options in most automobile dealership ads, which indicates that dealers are paying attention to what they say in advertising and marketing campaigns," Compton said.

## Dealers Can Do Even Better

Gerd Reinschneider, president, Toronto Automobile Dealers Association and president of Greenbelt Volkswagen, says while his association is encouraged by the results, there is room for further improvement.

"Most of our members are following both the spirit and intent of the guidelines, but, obviously, some slip ups are still occurring," Reinschneider points out.

The TADA president says that changes in personnel at dealerships as well as in advertising departments or ad agencies occasionally results in unfamiliarity with the rules.

"That in itself is no excuse — people have to remain aware of what the guidelines say and follow them. There's also a natural human tendency towards laziness; after a while, some advertisers tend to not be as careful as they should be."

The association is countering the ever-diminishing fears in guideline implementation by sending the rules to all members, again and again.

"At our meetings and in our communications to members, we are repeating the message loudly and clearly that every dealer and staff member must be fully conversant with the regulations. That's the only way we can help ensure compliance," Reinschneider emphasizes.

He stresses that most members have been meticulously implementing every aspect of the guidelines, and that is the key reason why complaints have dropped off.

Gerd Reinschneider does believe that vigilance is the key to any sort of continued success. "We will keep on working with OMVIC to remind all TADA members about what the guidelines say and why they are in place. We must keep this information fresh in their minds — because we don't want to go back to the days when false or misleading advertising made auto dealers more than a little suspect in the minds of Ontario consumers."

## Films

# Guns and roses

One movie tackles war, the other, motherhood

By Brian D. Johnson

## Ride with the Devil

Directed by Ang Lee

Taiwanese director Ang Lee, who observed the ruins of Jose Austin's England in *Sense and Sensibility* and of 70s suburbia in *The Ice Storm*, now casts his discerning eye on the badwoods of

lawlessly slow. But the parricide casts a spell. Ang Lee evokes the outward politeness of a war in which both sides stop shooting to let the womenfolk flee to safety. Screenwriter James Schamus brings an Old English cadence to the dialogue's music formality. And at the head of a charismatic clan, Morgan projects a disarming innocence.

As for Ang Lee, he films with western

gripping mood, as a father with berries, a maternalist hoodlum, an across-mount, her Indian lover and a pregnant man. The ride slides to *All About Eve* the premise is borrowed from John Cassavese's *Opening Night*, swirling Gena Rowlands, and the heroic story revolves around a Barcelona stage production of *A Streetcar Named Desire*.

Yet somehow it is all fields unexplored and uncharted. Almodóvar's 13th feature shows the flamboyant Spanish director to top form. As usual, every frame is deliciously composed with an eye to colour. Every shot, every walk, every stack of furniture looks good enough to eat. And as Almodóvar meets the plot from one shambles coincidence to another, his inventiveness

cools the melodrama like a steady stream of pure oxygen—right from the first gag showing a TV sexless class of babies in diapers.

With *All About My Mother*, Almodóvar displays a new maturity. Since his 1987 breakthrough, *Women on the Verge of a Nervous Breakdown*, his cry-on colours and hairpin plot turns have become less gratuitous. And the giftiness is tempered by compassion. Cecilia

Roth anchors the drama with a beautifully understated performance as Manuela, who keeps her message son only in the story. He is killed by a car while chasing an actress for an autograph. She spends the movie mothering everyone in sight—a battered grandmother (Antonia San Juan), a demanding stage son (Marta Paredes) and a knocked-up son (Pedro Cruz).

In a show-stopping monologue, the maternalist catalogues her cosmetic surgery. "I lost me to be authentic," she says. "A woman a more authentic the more she looks like what she has changed herself to be." Likewise, *All About My Mother* is a work of passionate artifice. A vast net to be mended. ■



Jewel (left), Ulrich, a whole new gun on men with gun on her back

and part master of southern manners. *Ride with the Devil* offers a whole new spin on men with gun on her back.

"They Mean (The Ice Storm)" stars Lee, the son of German immigrants who joins the Bushwhackers with his friend Jack Bull (Siest Ulrich), the son of a plantation owner. Their cohorts include a grizzled overseer (James Caviezel), a headline psychotic (Jonathan Rhys Meyers) and an on-line (Jeffrey Wiggin) strongly loyal to the Confederate cause.

The young man (Jewel) is a young widow who brings a magical glow to the men in their hideout. *Ride with the Devil* is long, and between trappings of violence: the pace is

deliberate—from equineman counts to frantic surgery ("You watch out from our dark get started on him") But on the whole, *Ride with the Devil* takes an unlikely path, dramatizing the Civil War with uncommon civility.

## All About My Mother

Directed by Pedro Almodóvar

Director Pedro Almodóvar dedicates this film to his mother—and "to all actresses who have played actresses, to all women who act, to men who act and become women, to all the people who want to be mothers." *All About My Mother* is a carnival of misplaced maternal success. The characters include: a





## Books

# Backwoods dad

An author vividly evokes a rough-hewn patriarch

**A Life in the Bush:  
Lessons from My Father**  
By Roy MacGregor  
Penguin, 374 pages, \$32

In the nicest of ways, Roy MacGregor's writing seems drawn from another era. An author and journalist for more than 35 years, MacGregor, senior columnist at *The National Post*, has worked for most major print institutions in Canada (including *Maclean's*). In that time, he has written eloquently and intelligently about everything from professional hockey to political life on Parliament Hill. But MacGregor's a happier putting ink to coverings of *Big News* and *News* to reflect the lives, thoughts and feelings of ordinary Canadians. In columns and nine previous novels and nonfiction books, he has shown himself to be one of the few journalists who can write about small-town life without making it sound like a visit to a grade school, or filling everyone's mouths with heavy, hamperian clichés.

Now, MacGregor turns to his own family with *A Life in the Bush: Lessons from My Father*. At various times Mac-

gregor, teaching, entrancing and enlightening, it is his best of a very good lot of books. Occasionally, as the memoir states the life of MacGregor's father, "Dunc," it has the wherewithal of Stephen Leacock's *Sunday Stories of a Land*. In fact, lightheartedly recounting events in the Ottawa Valley and Muskoka regions of Ontario from the 1910s to the 1950s to recent years. As other memoirs, it is an unflinching portrait which shows "The Old Man" as someone whose simplicity of manner hid a far more complex soul.

Duncan MacGregor was a lumberman all his adult life—and in accident almost killed him at 73, and consigned him to life at home with his wife, Helen, for his final 15 years. He spent 31 years in the bush, seeing Helen, three sons and one daughter irregularly. He took no holidays, worked six days a week, never saw a doctor or seashore until his 60s, and lived on kips, cigarettes and "fried or burnt food, heavy with salt." "Dunc MacGregor was also, Roy writes, "the best-and perhaps any of us has ever known, and a loving—though most unconvincing—a father in the wrong hands, all that could

*Duncan MacGregor with children Jon (left) and Ann, both liver*

have degenerated into the much-wanted news of a memoir—*Gravelly Advice* meets *Father Knows Best*. But MacGregor is too self-aware to follow that path. His parents' marriage hangs together, but that may have been because—rather than in spite of—the time they spent apart. The Old Man could be snooty and selfish more than once, he spent money needlessly for food and debts buying sounds at the beer hall. Like many men of his generation, Dunc, born in 1907, was uncomfortable showing emotion. His stronger reaction, when struck by something unusual, was a sort of ugly "Tob-ah tob-ah tob-ah tob-ah."

One danger with family memoirs is that they often sink under the weight of misremembering people who had unimagined lives. But here, along with Dunc's exploits in the bush, is well-known expertise, including, even murder. Two local men driven to kill, and the murderers are local teenagers, one of whom is hanged. A friend of the MacGregor family is shot in death in a bank robbery. Close to home, older sister Anna—a linguist, much-loved *Maclean's* researcher—is in line to cancer shortly before their father dies.

Despite all that, the book flows apace and uplifting. Through the ups and downs, the MacGregors lived each other. MacGregor's tale of coming to terms with his father and their relationship is never self-indulgent. Thousands of Canadians will recognize themselves in anecdotes of like circumstances. And the writing is filled with evocative imagery. When Dunc, at his 80s, falls asleep at a screening of a high-light film at the Hockey Hall of Fame, other viewers snicker at the snoring, but Roy understands, writing: "I could see, on the flickering screen in front of his falling head, exactly what he was dreaming: Duncan Fisher MacGregor, freer young, skating faster and faster through his long, long life." No ordinary man, Dunc MacGregor will live on much longer by grace of this vivid, companionable book.

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## Books



Wang in Tiananmen Square, a rich panorama, with memorable people and places

# The two faces of China

**Jan Wang's China: Reports from a Not-So-Foreign Correspondent**

By Jan Wang  
Doubleday, 321 pages, \$32.95

Former foreign correspondents are seldom as a lon for stories about their postings. Jan Wang, currently a *Globe and Mail* columnist and the paper's Beijing correspondent from 1988 to 1994, has enough of her own for two books. A follow-up to her best-selling 1996 memoir *Red China Blues*, Jan Wang's *China* is an account of another visit to her old workplace in the run-up to the republic's 50th anniversary in the spring of 1999. *Red China Blues* was internationally acclaimed for its insight and self-deprecating wit. The book is her chronicle of how she, as a married 19-year-old Missoula, left sheltered privilege in Montreal for Beijing in 1972, only to find disillusionment. It also includes her observations on a return to China in 1988 as *The Globe and Mail's* Beijing bureau chief. Jan Wang's *China* includes some details from her two earlier visits—and sometimes

it is not clear which visit she is referring to—but mostly the book takes the reader into the China of today, an astonishingly two-faced country of one-track capitalism and totalitarian socialism.

China now has McDonald's and Ikea, but central planning still dictates yearly quotas for everything from corporate bank loans to the number of drug dealers to be executed. Wang portrays a country plagued by rampant corruption, gross economic disparity, unemployment, drug addiction, pollution, prostitution and a people lost in a moral vacuum.

The problems, like China's potential, are made that much bigger by a 1.3-billion population. Considering the scale of her subject, Wang provides an admirable panorama—richly colored and with memorable people and places—of a giant in the throes of unprecedented change.

When Wang, a woman of Chinese descent who learned in childhood to speak Mandarin like a native, writes about throwing down on silk pens or navigating potholes, the interlocking social and political connections that



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## Books

actually governs China, there is a sense of getting the real goods from someone who understands how the country works—or doesn't. Wong deals with incidents and gay and lesbian groups, poses as a prostitute and cranks a martial instructor. Despite the bureaucracy's infuriating attempts to keep Wong from visiting Tibet—officials tell her that there is "not enough oxygen"—she manages to sneak in and render a fairly nuanced view of a situation less clear-cut than Richard Gere and other supporters of Tibetan sovereignty would have the West believe.

*Jon Wong's China*, though personal and liberally laced with her trademark acid-dipped humour, contains as much more of China and less of Wong than her last book. At times it could do with even less. Old China hands may raise an eyebrow over the presumption of its title. And the account of her "infiltrating" back into China on a tourist visa, which starts the book, seems little more than cheap drama. For as potent as most media crises of the author did just the same as little as a year after the Tiananmen massacre, and it's a common practice for correspondents covering the region. Wong uncovers her necessary pillars in the border—based on the experience of other journalists, it seems the worst thing that could have happened to her would have been expulsion for "activities incompatible with her status."

Meanwhile, the book suffers from some ground-including metaphors: "When Chance ate Big Macs," Wong writes, "two hours later they hungared again—for freedom." And such forced puns as the "driving ambition" of co-owners and "looking for Mr. Right and not any old Mr. Wong" define an otherwise strong narrative. The author wisely avoids pet predictions or optimistic endings. And while Wong does not offer any pricing new insights, her latest book should satisfy fans of her first. *Jon Wong's China* reaffirms her prominence as one of the Canadians who best understands a country that has always mystified foreigners, both within and outside of its borders.

Sean Gb



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## Memories of a muckraker

*Probably the saddest thing about Ottawa is the number of fourth-rate men who are applied to first-rate problems.*

So, you see, we are in Calgary, celebrating the finest journalist Canada has ever had the pleasure of reading. It is the 25th anniversary of the Bob Edwards Lanchon, when some 500 suspect flights to get the last standing room near the door at the magnificent old pile of snow called the Palliser Hotel, which is as indomitable as Edwards' reputation.

Perhaps nobody really does improve with age, when it gets a choice.

The wild and crazy French magazine of today, which tempts cabinet ministers and politicians in Ottawa and Toronto, would love to be half as outrageous as Bob Edwards' Calgary Eye Opener at the turn of the century.

Now I know what a sensation it is to be a dead politician and what the country needs is more of them.

The wonderful Alberta Theatre Project has, for a quarter of a century, invited for its annual lanchon speech someone who is thirdly against the heritage of Edwards, a phony, wing-tipped drinker who never gave a public speech in his life.

The recipients of the honour have ranged from René Lévesque to Jack Weinman to Monclau Richter and Pierre Berton. For this anniversary, the two-day reunion bash has attracted such previous speakers as Margaret Atwood, David Suzuki, Jane Caldwel, Lyle Bousquet, Kathleen Nash and one John Ralston Saul.

Some fellow made the remark the other day that there was small difference between the Liberal and Conservative parties. There is all the difference in the world. One is in and the other is out.

Robert Charles Edwards (born in Edinburgh, educated at private school and Glasgow University and continued his studies in Berlin, Paris and Rome). Before he was 30, he had seen more of Europe, had edited a small journal on the Riviera and ended up in Calgary and the long bar of the Alberta Hotel.

For 20 years after 1902, the Eye Opener frightened the bourgeois out of Calgary, while making a peak circulation of just 35,000. It could—and did—make or break politicians. K. B. Bennett blamed his 1904 federal defeat on Edwards. The mayor of Calgary declined to run for re-election when the Eye Opener opposed him.



At one stage, the Eye Opener was denied the mails. The CPR banned it from its trains. The only fight he could never win was against the horse. "Every man has his favourite bird," he wrote. "Mine is the bat." When the Eye Opener failed to publish for several weeks, the whole town knew Edwards was drunk.

The Eye Opener has no defence to offer for the home waffle. It is a bad brewer, none worse. After being there. Nobody can tell us anything about it that we don't already know and our French opinion is that the complete abolition of strong drink would solve the problem of the world's happiness.

True to his strange difference, with his acute sagacity—and his tremendous power—the necessary legislation was passed and, in 1916, Alberta became a dry province.

The "Robin Hood of the pen" was sympathetic to the plight of pensioners, pushed for more relaxed divorce laws, spoke out against sweatshops and fragile Sunday "blue" laws. He threatened to print the name of a Calgary dentist who was molesting young women. He exposed real estate firms that were selling fraudulent properties. He revealed that the second worst fire in Calgary was never ended by the cops because it was owned by a local millionaire.

The Eye Opener was not to know why the City was so anxious for

another zone of power. There is nothing left to steal. Everything is cleaned up. What, then, can be their object?

A lifelong bachelor, Bob Edwards, at age 53, married a 24-year-old girl from Glasgow. It was not successful, as he was too set in his ways and would or could not modify his drinking ways. Perhaps in migration, he finally joined the politicians he hated and became a member of the Alberta legislature.

He sat for only one session of the legislature, speaking only once, his maiden speech in which he condemned the damaging effects of the illegal liquor traffic and Prohibition, which he now opposed. It was a subject he knew well.

In a short time—unintentionally because of boredom—he died in 1922, at age 58. Nash notes that the Eye Opener reflected the approach of Lincoln Steffens and H. L. Menckes rather than that of Walter Winchell and Muriel Duggan. He was a muckraker who found lots of muck to rake. There still is.



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